MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. III. NO. 242 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE A

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Oct.				
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Moldavia	10000		
31st "	Caledonia	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000		
14th "	Persia	8000		
21st "	Medina	12500		
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
12th "	Khiva	9000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Arabia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ranzoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kwin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	7th Oct	16th Oct
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Iwano	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov
Penang Maru	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Seizon Maru.	4588	T. Watanabe	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Uzu-Maru	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE,
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
201, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	5250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	---	10th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles, London via Marseilles	505	823	426	680
Liverpool	529	1,025	488	790
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	360	602	452	675
	--	842	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route

"LHASA," 2,188 Sunday, 10th October †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m., 12th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA", 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Behrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th Oct. 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5166	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., L
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 104 & 147

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, dashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 94

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. 3.26

...TS.

...R SALE" following ...ADD:— ...ding twenty ... additional ... 4 annas.

...send remittance ...void delay in ...

...to note that the ...to send Replies ...sufficient amounts ... Replies can al... ...ce on production ... between the hours of ... p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

...KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and ...YPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ...BLISHED 1898. The most successful ...therefore the best. Testimonials from ...bers of Parliament, and other Euro... ...ans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & ...countancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and ...horthand Speed Classes. Special arrange... ...ts for ladies. Managing Proprietor, ...Douglas, Laidas, Kalkadevi Road, Bom... ...bay. 535

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

THE UNDERSIGNED supplies carriages, phaeton and tonga, from Wathar to Panchgani and Mahableshwar on hire. BAPOO SHEIKH, Wai, Branch, Panchgani. 1999.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, CATHIAWAR.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation. Commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings. Capital cuisine. Charges moderate. Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADUKJI & BROS. 1966

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly con... ...cient workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on ...ffs Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. G. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—A P. W. D. Accountant in the Office of the State Engineer, P. W. D. Bikaner. Salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with references and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 906

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once a qualified ACCOUNTANT, who knows how to keep accounts of a Limited Liability Company, stating monthly pay required, with testimonials. Address: H. VERMA, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chhindwara, C.P. 901

WANTED Head Mistress for Primary and Infant Class, salary Rs. 80 per mensem, free house to take up duties from 1-11-15, must be qualified. Knowledge of piano essential.

HONY. SECY., E. I. Ry., European School, Sahebgunge. 905

WANTED.—An experienced hand to work as Assistant Settlement Officer under Durbar in Bijawar State for Revision of Settlement. A retired and qualified officer preferred.—Applications with least acceptable amount of salary solicited.

Address DEWAN, BIJAWAR STATE, Bijawar, Bundelkhand, C.I. 907

WANTED—An energetic and intelligent young man, knowing well both English and Gujarati, thoroughly conversant with local and mofussil cotton work, with long experience in cotton line and good handwriting. Apply, to M. NAGERSHETH SONS, 25-29 Church Gate Street. 1974

WANTED a COMPETENT DRAFTSMAN, with 3rd Class Engineers certificate capable of making plans and estimates and supervising construction work. Apply to the EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR FACTORIES, Ltd., Kanhan Bridge, P. O. C. P. with testimonials stating salary required. 1996

WANTED.

WANTED—at once a LADY TYPIST must be thoroughly experienced in General Mercantile Office correspondence Only Europeans need apply to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2015

WANTED LITERARY WORK BY experienced journalist. Editing, translating, compiling, etc., undertaken, correspondences invited with Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

WANTED GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE with knowledge of estate management and accounts. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2018

WANTED a COMPETENT SPINNING MASTER for a large local Mill in Bombay, both for Rings and Mules. Apply to Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2014

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 990

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1309 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO BE LET Lonavla "Barometer View." "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouile, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET—Small breezy FLAT situate Rampart Row, Fort, Electric Lights and fans. Painted wooden floor. Apply THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR Co. 2006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road: Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER, Watson's Annexe. 1916

TO BE LET—A very good flat in Datoo bhoy Mansions. Two large bed rooms and one small, drawing room, dining room etc. Fine wide verandah on two sides. Electric lights fans and lift. For further particulars. Apply to:—

E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents.

Hummum Street. Office Telephone No. 2611. House Telephone No. 458.

LIGHT, airy and convenient New Blocks TO BE LET to Hindus only, in Bhagirthibai Building at Chikalwadi near Grant Road. Each Block is separate and has ample open space and consists of, one hall 14 x 14 with open gallery in front extra, two bed-rooms each 12x14, one kitchen 10x10 with tap, one spare room 10 x 10 and separate privy and bath-room with tap. The rent of each Block on ground floor Rs. 35, on first floor Rs. 40, and on second floor Rs. 45. For particulars and inspection of Blocks, apply to, Tukaram Jawaji, Jawaji Bhawan, Tardeo Bombay. 2003

NOTICES.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 12,00,000.

Divided into 2,400 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

Of the above shares, **1,500 shares** are to be issued and credited as **paid up** and as below mentioned, the remaining shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 100/-per share on application,
Rs. 100/-per share on allotment,
Rs. 100/-per share on the 15th day of November 1915,
Rs. 100/-per share on the 15th day of December 1915,
Rs 100/-per share on the 15th day of January 1916.

The shares may be paid up in full on allotment, interest at the rate of 5% per annum being allowed in respect of the prepayment of instalments.

The right of voting at general meetings is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS:—

SIR SHAPURJI B. BROACHA, KT. *(Chairman)*.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, ESQ. *(Ex-officio)*.
HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, ESQ *(Ex-officio)*.
PHIROZE C. SETHNA, ESQ.
J. H. DUNKERLEY, ESQ.
D. M. WADIA, ESQ.
F. E. DINSHAW, ESQ.

BANKERS:—
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS:—
MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & CO. (Chartered Accountants).

SOLICITORS:—
MESSRS. PAYNE & COMPANY.

AGENTS:—
MESSRS. MATHRADAS AJAM & CO.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—
No. 1, BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed to acquire the Spinning Mill situate at Parel formerly known as the Queen Mills and recently as King George V. Mills. As much of the machinery is old, the same will have to be replaced and it is proposed to obtain from England 25,000 new Ring Spindles by Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley, Ltd., and 5,000 Waste Mule Spindles by Messrs. Platt Bros., Ltd. Delivery of the new machinery is expected to be completed by the end of April next. In the meantime it is proposed to work the mills with the existing machinery.

The property to be transferred to the Company will comprise the following items:—

(a) Land of Foras freehold tenure containing by admeasurement 53,637 square yards or thereabouts valued by Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar, architects, at Rs. 3,21,822.
(b) Buildings erected thereon according to the said architects of the approximate value of Rs. 4,33,293.
(c) 35,000 Mule Spindles together with Engine Boilers Electric Installation Sprinklers Gearing and other machinery of the approximate value of Rs. 2,00,000.

The said property belongs to Messrs. Mathradas, Goculdas, Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam, Dossabhai M. Wadia and F. E. Dinshaw, four of the Directors of the Company, and they have agreed to transfer the same to the Company for 1,500 fully paid-up shares in the Company.

The mill, after taking into account the above price and the cost of the new spindles to be ordered out as aforesaid will cost at the rate of about Rs. 45 per spindle which is fully 30 per cent. below the rate at which a mill of the same size under normal circumstances can be equipped and consequently the earning capacity of this Company will proportionately be larger.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 90 shares in accordance with clause 7 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

The contract for the sale of the property is dated the 15th day of September, 1915, and made between Mr. Mathradas Goculdas, of the one part, and the Company, of the other part. The following contract has also been made:—

The firm of Mathradas Ajam and Co. have been appointed Agents of the Company for a term of 50 years upon the conditions set out in the agreement annexed to the Articles of Association and marked "A."

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 10 shares in the Company, and that the remuneration of a Director is to be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Board attended by him, and by clause 115 of the Articles it is provided that if any Director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services, or to make any special exertions in going or residing abroad, or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the Director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors.

The Directors are interested as follows:—Four of them, viz: Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas, Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam, Dossabhoy M. Wadia, and F. E. Dinshaw have sold the above property to the Company for 1,500 fully paid-up shares in the Company. They are also the members of the Agents' firm.

The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated not to exceed Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of the prospectus and forms part of it.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Mathradas Ajam and Co., (1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay), together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company, or from the Solicitors.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1915.

S. B. BROACHA.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS.
H. G. M. AJAM.
PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
J. H. DUNKERLEY.
D. M. WADIA.
F. E. DINSHAW.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

1. The name of the Company is "The Mathradas Mills, Limited."
2. The registered office of the Company will be situate in Bombay.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are the following:—

I. To enter into and carry into effect (with or without modification) an agreement which has already been prepared and is expressed to be made between Mathradas Goculdas, of the one part, and the Company, of the other part, a copy whereof has for the purpose of identification been endorsed with the signatures of F. E. Dinshaw and Devji Damoder, two of the subscribers hitherto.

II. To carry on the business of spinning or manufacturing or dealing in cotton or other fibrous substances, and the preparation, dyeing, or colouring of any of the said substances, and the sale of yarn or other manufactured fibrous products.

III. To erect, purchase, or take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mills, works, machinery, and any other real and personal property appertaining to the goodwill of, and any interests in, the business of spinning or manufacturing cotton or other fibrous substances.

IV. To carry on all or any of the businesses following:—Namely, cotton spinners and doublers, flax, hemp, and jute spinners, linen manufacturers, flax, hemp, jute and wool merchants, wool combers, worsted spinners, woollen spinners, yarn merchants, worsted stuff manufacturers, bleachers and dyers, and makers of vitriol, bleaching and dyeing materials, and to purchase, comb, prepare, spin, dye, and deal, in flax, hemp, jute, wool, cotton, silk and other fibrous substances and to weave or otherwise manufacture, buy and sell and deal in yarn, linen, cloth and other goods and fabrics, whether textile, felted, netted, or looped, and to supply power.

V. To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise), which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

VI. To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or Company carrying on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company.

VII. To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d' invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property rights or information so acquired.

VIII. To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company.

IX. To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company.

X. Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular, any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

XI. To construct, maintain, and alter any buildings, or works, necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company.

XII. To lay out land for building purposes, and to build on, improve, let on building leases, advance money to persons building on, and otherwise develop the same, in such manner as may seem expedient to advance the Company's interest.

XIII. To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

XIV. To lend money to such personsed by them in promoting this Company the appointment of the said firm of Mathradas Ajam and Co. shall not at any time hereafter during the period of the said agreement be revoked or cancelled on any ground or for any reason whatever save and except their being found guilty of misconduct or fraud in the management and discharge of their duties as such Agents of the Company and on such terms as may seem expedient.

XV. To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem, or pay off any such securities.

XVI. To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business.

XVII. To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

XVIII. To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.

XIX. To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the Company.

XX. To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

XXI. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

And it is hereby declared that the word "company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in British India or elsewhere, and the intention is that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company.

4. The liability of the members is limited.

5. The capital of the Company is Rs. 12,00,000 divided into 2,400 shares of Rs. 500 each, with power to divide the shares in the capital for the time being into several classes and to attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified, or special rights, privileges, or conditions.

6. The members who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of Mathradas Ajam and Co. and their successors in business notwithstanding any change which may take place by the addition of any partner or partners or by the death or retirement of any partner or partners, are hereby appointed Agents of the Company in terms of the agreement, a copy whereof is annexed to the Articles of Association and marked "A," which agreement is to be entered into between the Company and the said firm of Mathradas Ajam and Co. with or without modification; AND it is hereby expressly provided and declared that in consideration of the services rendered

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To,

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's agents, Messrs. Mathradas Ajam & Co., the sum of Rs.————being a deposit of Rs. 100/- per share on————shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus, dated the——day of————1915, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 400/-per share on allotment, as provided by the said prospectus; and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address .....

Description.....

Date .....

Signature .....

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients The London Eastern and American Trading Company have for several years past been importing into India mantles for gas, kitson, Washington, and other lamps known as "Drill Mantles" in boxes bearing labels specially designed by our clients. Our clients have recently come to know that attempts are being made to import into India mantles bearing the name "Drill Mantles" in boxes bearing labels which are similar to those designed and used by our clients or are a colourable imitation thereof. Notice is therefore given that the word "Drill" and the labels on the boxes in which the said "Drill Mantles" are sold are our clients' absolute property and that any person or persons using the word "Drill" in connection with mantles, or using labels which are similar to or are a colourable imitation of those used by our clients will be guilty of an infringment of our clients' rights and will be proceeded against civilly or criminally as our clients may be advised.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1915.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co., Attorneys for the London Eastern and American Trading Co.

No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1983

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited upto 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the 18th October, for the purchase outright of the furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade etc., of a stationery shop in Cowasji Patel Street carrying on business till lately as M. Bezonji & Co.

The successful tenderer will have to take over the whole concern paying cash down.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Apply to:—

The Proprietor, M. BEZONJI & CO., Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay

9th October, 1915. 2005

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DHRANGADHRA (Kathiawar) Famine Relief Committee wants to purchase 50,000 (Fifty thousand) maunds of grass and invites tenders from sellers and contractors of grass to be forwarded to the undersigned within a fortnight stating particulars as to locality, quality, quantity, rates, delivery at Dhrangadhra Station and other conditions.

MANISHANKER G. BHATT, President, Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar), Sept. 29.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHOONILAL JIVANDAS, as the executor of the last Will and Testament of JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, deceased, of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written to our client RANCHORDAS VALLABHOY all persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

The undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Syed Abdul Rehman Street commonly called Bungdi Bazar and Shaik Ally Janjiker Street without the Fort walls of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts registered in Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 692 New No. 3153 Old Survey Nos. 3248, 3253, 3333, 3339, 3260 New Survey Nos. 1944, 2086, 2093 of Pension and Tax tenure and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 39, 40 Street Nos. 153 to 159, 161 to 165 and 90 to 168 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli Noorbhai Bandookwalla on or towards the South by the said Shaik Ally Janjiker Street on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street and on or towards the East by the property of Haji Oomer Tyab.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1915.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2020

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of buildings for the new P. W. D. District at Alibag (estimated cost about Rs. 46,000) and will be received upto 4 p.m. on 23rd October, 1915, at Alibag.

2. A sum of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes as earnest money, is to accompany the tender which will be forfeited in case after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be refunded.

3. Forms of tender, etc., can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 for each set, in the Executive Engineer's Office where the contract documents as drawings, specifications, conditions of contract, etc., may be seen on any day except Sundays and Holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

4. The right to reject all tenders is reserved and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Kolaba District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Alibag 2nd October, 1915.

1958

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with codicil thereto of LABAI, widow of GULAM HOOSEIN VIRJI JIWA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a housewoman, late of Bombay ... Deceased.

1. JOOSUB EBRAHIM BHALU, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a clerk, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort, 2. SEHRALI PIRBBOY, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a clerk, residing at Khodak without the Fort, two of the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of October, 1915.

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai LALBAI, widow of NARANJI VIRJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased

KHIMJI DAYAL, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a merchant the sole Executor according to the tenor of the said Will residing at Ghatkopar. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of October, 1915.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA and GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2021

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 5th October, to 19th October, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors for the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

Bombay, 11th October, 1915.

2016

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 93 OF 1915.

Re: GULAM HUSEIN TAJBHOY DAWOODI, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 51, Doctor Street, lately carrying on business as Boots and Shoes Merchant, in partnership with Hakimji Tajbhoy, under the name and firm of Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons and also traded in Old Iron under the names and firms of Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons and G. Hakimji and Company in partnership with the said Hakimji Tajbhoy and under the name and firm of Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons in partnership with the said Hakimji Tajbhoy and Esmalji Noorbhoy and now a Salesman in the employ of Abdullabhai Ibrahimji: an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November, 1915, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 9th October, 1915.

2012

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the year ending 30th of June, 1915, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 5th October, 1915, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 17/18, Elphinstone Circle, on and after 11th October, 1915, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 27th September, 1915, on production of share Certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th October, 1915.

1931

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1915, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 18th October, 1915, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-0 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12-0 noon and 1-30 p.m.) S.T., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th September, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the vacant shop near the Church, all the teak and blackwood up-to-date and substantial furniture consisting of dining table, chairs, meat safes, dinner waggons, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, corner and hall cabinets, writing tables, marble centre tables, tiled and fancy teapoys hatstands, easy low and Curzon chairs, baby easy chairs, single and double glass and panel door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, double blackwood cots, book case, show case, bed room sofas, carpets, and glass ware, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Property is on view.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1915.

When you've been ta'king all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it.

O-7

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 114 CHESTS LEAF TEA.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th October, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their office by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros., and on account and at the risk of:—

S. A. M. Mir (Yahudi Abudin Minisia).
50 Chests Java Tea Chalamsa,
Mugal Jainal Abedin Kajrani.
64 Chests Calcutta Leaf Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS AMBEWADI SITUATE AT GHODAPDEV ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY the 21st October, 1915, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property under instructions of Haji Valli Mahomed Haji Bava the mortgagee and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jamaludin Shaikh Suleman Kambe, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of May 1914 and made between the said Jamaludin Saikh Suleman Kambe of the one part and the said Haji Valimahomed Haji Bawa of the other part.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land being a portion of a very large cart known as Ambewadi bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3714 together with the messuage tenement and Firewood Depot standing thereon abutting on the East side of Godupdeo Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 336 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7792 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and South by the vacant land and passage of the said cart on the West by the said Godupdeo Road and on the North partly by the house of one Cassam Oomer and partly by vacant land of Fazandar.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land also being a portion of the said cart known as Ambedwadi bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3714 together with the messuage hereditaments and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the passage of the said cart leading to the said Godupdeo and admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7787 and Street No. 1 Godupdeo Road and bounded on the East, West and South by the vacant ground of the said Ambewady and on the North by the said passage connecting with Godupdeo Road and both of which property are at present in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES EGYPTIAN WEFT COPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1915 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort near the Bank of Bombay by order of the firm concerned and on account and at the risk of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons:—

L & S 27 cases Egyptian Weft Cops, 86 counts on short tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within eight days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

FACE the FAC

and admit that you will miss the fin
Serial production of the year!!
If you do not see!!

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

Now showing first 6 parts—7,000 feet.
Complete in eight weekly instalments, each of 7,000 feet.

A Film all London have enthusiastically taken to!!

PRICES AS USUAL
TIME—7. p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.
MATINEE—5-15 p. m.—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

COMPLETE NOVEL OF THE "MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" IN 2 VOLS.
Price As. 8, or by post As. 9.

BOOK YOUR SEATS AT AN EXTRA CHARGE OF As. 2 PER SEAT.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel: 1266. MANAGER:—LESLIE H. ROTH—

Rs. 500 Prize.
SEE OTHER PAGE.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 13 APOLLO STREET, FORT

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge Harbour Branch extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—

One puka built detached building in the compound of the Emperor Edward Mill at the corner of Matarpakdi and Reay Roads and a large portion of big godown (shed) "Q" in the compound of the said Mill.

The buildings must be dismantled to ground level and the materials should be removed within 20 days from the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th October, 1915.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE GREAT NIGHT!!! THE GREAT NIGHT!!!
To-night, Monday, October 11th, at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents
THE BANDMANN GAIETY Co.
in the
LATEST LONDON REVUES.

MON. .. TUES. .. WED. .. The highly amusing topical Revue
"SOMETHING DOING!"
From the Empire Theatre, London.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4 to 8 Annas. PLAN at ROSE & Co.

6-30. EXCELSIOR. 6-30.
MONS. CAPELLANI of 'Mysteries of Paris' fame in a most original 3-part Comedy Drama
"THE SIN OF JEAN PERLOT."
You have seen this great artiste in serious Drama.
Come and see his quaint humour as a rejected but faithful lover.

THE LATEST FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS!!
THE HEROES OF SOUCHEZ RETURNING FROM VICTORY, FRENCH CHASSEURS in the Artois, where the present great battle is being fought.
OCEAN BATTLEFIELDS.—Remarkable naval pictures.
2 PATHE GAZETTES THIS WEEK—Nos. 339 & 340.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Mr. BHARUCHA the COLLECTOR of THANA and the DISTRICT JUDGE Mr. DIXIT.
Only Two Popular Plays, of the well-known
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
(Patronized by H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda).
In Sant Tukaram Theatre at Kalyan
Specially in aid of the
THANA AEROPLANE FUND
On Saturday Night 16th October 1915
MRICHAKATIK.
On Monday night 18th October 1915
VIDYAHARANA.
After performing these plays, the Mandal will leave Kalyan for Hyderabad (Deccan).
Admission Fees, Rs. 5, 3, 2½, 1, As. 12, 8.
Tickets of chairs can only be had at Raosaheb Bapusaheb Phadake, Kalyan, from 11th October.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandli.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone—NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.—1,882
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Selig Great Masterpiece
THE SPOILERS.
10,000 Feet. — — 7 Parts.
A terrific story of the Alaskan Gold Fields.
3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45. 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

IGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
AND ELEVENTH EPISODES.
D BY THE GREAT PATHE PLAYERS IN 20 EPISODES.
FEATURING
S PEARL WHITE, CRANE WILBUR AND PAUL PANZER.

This week's Episodes more thrilling and exciting than ever.

A REAL LIVE FEATURE SUPPORTED BY A GREAT CAST AND A GREAT FIRM.

READ THE STORY OF THIS FILM IN THIS PAPER ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.
3 SHOWS—on week days—3 SHOWS.
TIME.—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

SINCE THE OPENING NIGHT
AND UNTIL FRIDAY THE 8th INST.
WE HAD GIVEN
99 SHOWS
Of this wonderful Film.
AND HAD EVERY SHOW PACKED FROM END TO END
A PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
which has never been surpassed for acting, quality, thrills or anything.

The Programme includes Two Editions of Pathes Gazette, a scientific film, and a beautifully coloured comedy by Wiffles the Prince of all Comedians.
DO NOT MISS IT.

Don't Forget !!
Rs. 500—Cash Prize—
All you have to do is to attend each week, for the 8 WEEKS that
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"
is showing. Save all your tickets and on a given date a public "Draw" will be held, and the cash prizes distributed as follows—

Box Seats	.. ..	Prizes Rs. 200
1st Class	.. ..	„ „ 150
2nd „	.. ..	„ „ 100
3rd „	.. ..	„ „ 50

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
Tel. 1266. .. .. Manager LESLIE H. ROTH

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10

Mongolia	Lewellin	London
Arabia	Palmer	Sydney
Baroda	Horscroft	Busrah
Bahadur	Dooley	Calcutta
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9.

Ferrara		Mohammerah
Colaba	Baillie	Karachi
City of Lahore	Goss	Marseilles
Pentakota	McFee	P. Gulf
Kasara	Gulliver	P. Gulf
	Ellis	

Oct. 10.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Mongolia	Lewellin	Sydney
Arabia	Palmer	London

Saturday, October 9th, 1915.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahadur:—The steamer Bahadur, 1,240 tons, Captain R. M. Dooley, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the morning of the 8th instant and is due to arrive here on the 23rd instant.

Oct. 9.

S. S. Fultala:—The steamer Fultala, 2,701 tons, Captain S. G. Cave, sailed yesterday for Basra, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 1st instant passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 8th instant

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indravati	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Bahadurl	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	O. S. Kaisha
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
8 Glenmoor	Rembelic	K. N. & Co
9 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Karmala	Grant	P. & O. S. N. Co
	M. W. D. D.	
Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Masur	Svensen	F. Campbell & Co
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Ryabergen	Burger	
Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 300 cwts. dill seed, Volkart Brothers; 500 tons bone meal, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,980 cwts. peas, Ralli Brothers; 988 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 200 cwts. cashew nuts, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 4 bales cotton yarn, Nowroji Wadia and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa (s) 200 bales cotton, R. Bhagwanlal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 467 bales cotton. K. M. Nathoo; 8,438 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracusa (s) 1,053 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 700 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 4,240 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Siracusa (s) 1,700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 63 bales cotton, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 3 cases Indian chutney, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 78 casks Indian chutney, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 67 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 4 bales sheep skins, V. Esmail and Co.; 141 bales hemp, G. Virji and Co.; 4 cases Bismeith metal, Grindlay and Co.; 263 cwts. dry chillies, E. Mahomed; 25 cwts. raisins, E. Mahomed, 50 cases bristles, sulhpite, 2 cases copper thread, 2 cases copper Allen Brothers; 16 cwts. soap nuts, M. Essofbhoy and Sons; 5 bundles cane sticks, H. Baldevdas; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 8 cwts. gum myrrh, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 12 cwts. bees wax, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 25 cwts. M. O. P. shells, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 200 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 358 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 500 cwts. raisins, D. Haridas and Co.; 201 cwts. raisins R. Jewardas & C.; 9 cases aniline dye, Thos. himtoola; 500 cwts. raisins, D. Passoo and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thistle (s) 14,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 360 cwts. musoor dall, G. Suchidana and Co.; 105 cwts. mussoor, G. Suchidana and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 655 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 92 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 190 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 446 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

Sardinia (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,123 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 130 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 44 cwts. Gum Arabic, A. Mahomedally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 13 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 10 cases Jintan, Jintan Agency.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 9.

S. S. Rigsbergen from Barry Dock, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—5,004½ tons coal.

S. S. Kirin Maru from Yokkaichi, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—1,300 bags 27 packages copra, 429 cases tea, 30 cases cream, 1,400 cases milk, 1 case tortoise shells, 18 bars zinc, 5 cases chocolate, 50 cases soap, 40 cases drugs, 11 cases rubber goods, 1 case automobiles, 22 cases cardamome, 18 bundles paper, 11 cases tissues silk and cotton, 3 cases tissues, 5 casks hydro sulhpite, 2 cases copper thread, 2 cases laces, 3 cases gold and silver thread. 1 case saffron, 2 cases oil, 8 cases conserves, 1 case beer, 2 cases leather, 3 cases gold thread.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th October 1915 was 29.994 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation.
B-1

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.
7

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)
SIMLA, Oct. 9.

To-day's weather report indicates a weak monsoon throughout the country. Light but widespread rain is reported from east Rajputana, A depression is forming at the head of the Bay.

The principal amounts are:—Dinajpur 3 inches, Ajmere, Kotah 3½ each, Masulipatam ½. Increase of rainfall on the coast at the head of the Bay is forecasted.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

To-day's all-India weather report shews that the depression in the Bay is developing off the coast near Gopalpur. A slight disturbance of the winter type has given rain in Kashmir. The principal amounts are:—Waltair 3 inches, Trichinopolly 2, Masilipatam, 1, Nagpur and Cochin 1½ inches. Increase of rain in the Western Himalaya and in north-east Peninsula are forecasted.

WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(News Bureau.)
SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Sind, Gujrat, Central India, whole of the Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Madras coast North. It was within 20 per cent. in Beh , Baluchistan and Bombay-Deccan and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions. Rainfall from 30th April todate is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Island, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, whole of North-West and Central India west. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, United Provinces east, the Bombay-Deccan and Madras coast north and less than 20 per cent. in the rest of the country.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 9th Oct. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 9th Octber. 1914.	1913
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.03	75.90	81.29	68.61
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	These figures are not available.			
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]				
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 8th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.742 inches
Temperature of Air ...	81.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78.1 „
Dew Point ...	77.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.872 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ...	7.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air ...	83.6 „
Minimum do. do. ...	79.2 „
Genral direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	SW,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	167 miles
Fall of Rain ...	0.09 inches
Total fall during month ...	2.37 „
Do. do. year ...	77.31 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct. 9th ...	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth. on Still. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
SAT.	9	m	11	11	3	9	m	4	16	11
			11	49a	6			5	14	7
SUN.	10	m	11	48	3	10	m	5	17	1
								5	14	1
MON	11	m	0	33	7	11	m	6	17	6
			0	26a	11			6	14	0
TU.	12	m	1	18	4	12	m	7	18	3
			1	6a	9			7	14	5
W	13	m	2	6	5	13	m	7	19	1
			1	51a	8			7	14	5
TH.	14	m	3	1	5	14	m	8	20	0
			2	45a	8			8	15	6
FR	15	m	4	8	4	15	m	8	20	7
			3	55a	7			10	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise		Sunset
9 (Saturday)	a	6h 31m	a 6h. 22m.
10 (Sunday)	a	6h 31m	p 6h. 21m.
11 (Monday)	p	6h. 31m.	p 6h. 20m.
12 (Tuesday)	p	6h. 31m	p 6h. 19m.
13 (Wednesday)	p	6h. 31m	p 6h. 19m.
14 (Thursday)	p	6h 32m	p 6h. 18m
15 (Friday)	p	6h 32m	p 6h 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4 a.m.; Perigee. 11th, 8-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 17h. 21-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Hissar; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north and in excess in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air has become drier in the northern districts. Night temperature is slightly in excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer and Kotah each record 0.86in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is below the average in lower Sind and above it in Rajputana where maximum temperature is in defect and the minimum in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.34in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Maximum temperature is below the average at Neemuch and Surat; minimum temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Ratnagiri has had 0.41in., Mormugao 2.01in. and Karwar 0.41in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature during day is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad, and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula to the south of Bombay and on the north Madras coast. Light or moderate thunder showers have been recorded in Rajputana. A few falls occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and north Central India West.

Nearly general rain is likely in the south Konkan and on the Malabar coast and local on the north Coromandel coast where whether appears to be slightly unsettled. Some showers are probable in Mysore, south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 9th of October, 1915.

Stations.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.3	71.4	74	..	0	—0.01
Do. (8th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	88.6	70.9	46	..	0	—0.17
Do (8th Oct.)						
PUNJAB—	101.0	68.0	49	..	0.65	—4.08
Multan	92.3	55.2	51	..	14.58	—8.01
Rawalpindi	93.8	58.7	68	..	9.57	—8.65
Lahore	94.0	70.2	63	..	6.52	
Hissar	91.7	67.1	64	..	21.82	—1.72
Ambala	95.0	75.9	49	..	13.05	—10.51
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.5	75.3	38	..	16.08	—8.55
Mainpuri	97	072.3	47	..	21.43	—8.53
Allahabad	94.6	75.8	59	..	21.84	—13.16
Jhansi	91.6	73.3	53	..	57.28	24.10
Cawnpore	90.2	74.7	83	..	43.93	8.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	101.1	62.8	62	..	0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	91.0	74.4	58	..	0.38	—5.75
Karachi	86.2	74 2	79	0.12	11.09	—7.84
Ajmer	94.5	77.0	62	..	10.53	—11.26
Jalpore	90.2	74.2	70	0.86	16.72	—9.49
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAD AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	94.2	71.0	60	..	4.67	—8.66
Bhuj	88.3	79.2	67	..	7.99	—5.70
Dwarka	85.1	76.7	72	..	10.30	—6.76
Veraval	95.8	65.1	73	..	11.34	—14.27
Rajkot	95.8	70.8	70	..	10.81	—9.01
Bhavnagar Para	88.7	76.7	72	..	26.95	—4.88
Surat	95.2	73.6	67	..	10.58	—18.20
Ahmedabad	97.4	72.1	69	..	6.67	—16.54
Deesa	85.2	72.5	86	0.34	15.27	—11.92
Neemuch	88.7	73.1	76	0.07	25.41	—5.37
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	89.3	74.9	85	..	70.76	19.65
Jubbulpore	87.8	72.2	87	..	42.26	—0.50
Sangor	90.3	75.0	86	..	42.40	—2.69
Hoshangabad	91.0	75.9	70	..	23.51	—4.33
Khandwa	92.3	74.5	76	..	26.25	—2.75
Akola	91.8	74.3	86	..	30.12	0.35
Amraoti	90.3	73.1	80	..	44.24	0.36
Nagpur	93.1	75.0	82	..	37.31	—10.93
Chanda	89.7	75.6	84	..	50.83	6.00
Raipur						
KONKAN—	83.6	75.4	76	0.03	75.90	6.34
Bombay	80.1	76.1	76	0.41	99.74	2.46
Ratnagiri	84	574.8	84	2.01	85.09	1.66
Mormugao	85.1	75.0	93	0.41	96.89	—16.67
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	91.3	69.1	70	..	20.18	9.21
Malegaon	85.2	65.6	78	..	27.69	8.77
Ahmednagar	83.4	65.3	82	0.02	33.74	11.75
Poona	91.0	71.1	71	..	24.71	0.48
Sholapur	89.2	70.1	77	..	20.36	4.31
Bijapur	79.2	66.5	91	0.12	44.96	4.88
Belgaum	88.2	68.7	70	..	27.38	2.72
Aurangabad	90.5	75.0	79	..	32.75	—3.75
Nizamabad (Badur)	88.4	73.3	93	..	48.41	23.46
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	83.6	73.7	94	0.08	92.08	—18.57
Mangalore	86	75.4	90	0.23	90.12	—1.09
Calicut	85.2	74.9	91	0.54	84.61	9.08
Cochin	85.9	78.4	77	..	28.35	4.92
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	94.5	75.3	87	1.50	37.70	13.12
Masulipatam	91.8	71.7	69	..	22.88	10.72
Bellary	96.6	80.3	68	..	18.01	—3.08
Cuddapah	94.7	79.6	84	0.25	22.34	4.17
Madras	83	73.8	88	..	22.07	0.06
Bangalore	90.6	71.5	78	..	10.20	3.19
Coimbatore	99.1	77.4	67	..	12.63	—0.57
Trichinopoly	94.6	78.7	80	..	11.11	—0.27
Negapatam						

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet.
D-1

The only Original and Genuine
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Rs. 7 Per 50.
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Diamonds, Pearls and all other Precious Stones.
All kinds of Jewelleries and Gold Ornaments always ready in stock and also made to order.
Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.
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"ASVAN"
(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)
A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.
Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"
Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.
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"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"
The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.
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"ESSENC OF NEEM"
The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.
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It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar to women.
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THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.
Agents NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ percent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIA AND THE GOLD RESERVE.

On the outbreak of war the Government of India says the "Times" took immediate steps to conserve its gold resources with a view to supporting exchange and contributing to the Secretary of State's requirements whenever this might be found desirable. It has now been announced from Simla that, in pursuance of this policy, £2,000,000 of the gold held in India is being placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State. The expense and inconvenience of actual shipment will, however, be avoided by ear-marking the amount as held in India on account of the Bank of England, the latter making an equivalent payment to the Secretary of State here. The transaction is effected by releasing £2,000,000 of gold hitherto held in the paper currency reserve and cancelling the equivalent of notes—three crores of rupees—held in the Treasury balances in India. The result is to diminish both the Treasury balances and the nominal note circulation to that extent. The decision to avoid the cost and risk of shipping the gold under war conditions will be generally approved.

PHYSICAL POSSESSION HARDSHIPS.

We have from time to time had occasion to draw attention to the hardships suffered by British holders of securities under the physical possession regulation, and, though the Sub-Committee has, as a result of negotiations with the Treasury, obtained more discretionary power in the application of the regulation, we continue to receive complaints as to the unnecessary difficulties which are caused by its working. We hear of cases in which Britons, returning to this country after residence in the Colonies, have been unable to sell their securities because they did not arrive in this country before September 30, 1914. In some instances persons who have arrived here from the Colonies have left their securities in the charge of Colonial banks for safe custody, and now find that they are not good delivery. A correspondent informs us that a Colonial, on returning to this country to take up a commission in the Army, found that he could not sell his securities to purchase equipment because they had not been in "physical possession in the United Kingdom" since September 30 last. In another case, we are told, a subscriber to the War Loan found that he was unable to take up his stock because the securities he wished to sell to pay for it were not good delivery under the regulation. Our correspondent suggests that the chief difficulty of the regulation could be surmounted if it were altered so as to include stocks in the category of good delivery which have been in physical possession either in the United Kingdom or British possessions.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		700
" Sales of East India	..	..
" Imports	..	4,000
Mid. Americans		7.24+ 6d
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	9.75+10d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	January	12.84+4
	March	13.09+2
New York Official noon call	January	12.75+5
	March	13.01+6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	January	12.75+6
	March	12.97+4

Liverpool, Oct. 9th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
" Sales of East Indian	..	..
" Imports	..	3,000
Mid. Americans		..7.18—6d
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	9.55—20d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	7.09
Oct.-Nov.	7.09
Nov.-Dec.	7.11
Dec.-Jan.	7.12
Jan.-Feb.	7.13
Feb.-Mar.	7.15
Mar.-Apl.	7.16
Apl.-May	7.18
May-June	7.19
June-July	7.18
July-Aug.	7.17
Aug.-Sept.	7 04+9

Liverpool, Oct. 9th.

Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	6.98
Oct.-Nov.	6.98
Nov.-Dec.	6.98
Dec-Jan.	6.99
Jan.-Feb.	7.00
Feb-March	7.02
March-April	7.03
April-May	7.05
May-June.	7.07
June-July	7.05
July-Aug.	7.04
Aug-Sept.	6.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	7.07+6
Oct.-Nov.	7.07+6
Nov.-Dec.	7.07+4
Dec.-Jan.	7.08+4
Jan.-Feb	7.09+4
Feb.-March	7.11+4
March-April	7.12+4
April-May	7.14+4
May-June	7.16+5
June-July	7.14+4
July-Aug.	7.13+4
Aug.-Sept.	6.99+4

Liverpool, Oct. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	7.03—4
Oct.-Nov.	7.03—4
Nov.-Dec.	7.03—4
Dec.-Jan.	7.04—4
Jan.-Feb.	7.04—5
Feb.-March	7.06—5
March-April	7.07—5
April-May	7.09—5
May-June	7.10—6
June-July	7.09—5
July-Aug.	7.07—6
Aug.-Sep.	6.93—6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..5.05
" " Fully Good	..	..5.20
" " Fine	..	..5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..5.50
" " Fine	..	..5.80
M. G. Broach Good	..	. 6 55+10
" " Fully Good	..	. 6 70+10
" " Fine	..	.. 6 85+10
M. G. Scinde Good	..	..5.00+ 5
" " Fully Good	..	..5.15+ 5
" " Fine	..	..5.30+ 5

Liverpool, Oct. 9th.

M.G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	5.05
" " Fully Good	.. ..	5.20
" " Fine ..	.. ..	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	.. ..	5.50
" " " Fine	.. ..	5.80
" Broach Good ..	.. ..	6.55
" " Fully Good ..	.. ..	6.70
" " Fine ..	.. ..	6.85
" Scinde Good ..	.. ..	5.20
" " Fully Good ..	.. ..	5.15
" " Fine ..	.. ..	5.30

Unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export	.. .. ..	15,000
" Forwarded	.. .. ..	71,000
" Imports ..	.. .. ..	36,000
" Stock ..	.. .. ..	934,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

London, Oct. 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,092,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	3,271,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	50,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export.....	—
East Indian Stock	57,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,900
East Indian Actual Export.....	500
East Indian Imports	—
East Indian Speculation	400
American Afloat.....	220,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	258,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 8th,

Tone of Cloth :—Firm-Indian offers improving.
Tone of Yarns :—Well held, with an increased demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 8th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Jan.	12.75—6
Futures at New York Mar.	12.99—8
Spot Cotton at New York	12.55 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00 "
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	12.63—12
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	12.86—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6⅞ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.69.75—.25
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅝ unchgd.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,094,000
" " at Interior Ports	706,000

New York, Oct. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	48,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
" " to Continent	.. ..	13,000
Futures at New York January	.	12.53—22
Futures at New York March	..	12.75—24
Spot Cotton at New York		12.30—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	12.00 unc.
Futures at New Orleans January		12.40—23
Futures at New Orleans March	..	12.65—21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	6⅞
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	.. 4.69.15
Silver Commercial Bars	. ..	49⅝
Ex: on London at Paris Francs		27.38

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	..23 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	.. 4¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 5⅜
" " " " 6 "	.. 6
Interest day to day loans ..	.. 4½
" 7 day market loans	.. 4⅝
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£500,000
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	27.38+.7

unchgd.

London, Oct. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	25⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline is due to American offerings.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4¼ unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅞ unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜ "
" " " " 6 "	6 "

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

Interest day to day loans ..	3¾—⅞
" 7 day market loans ..	4¼—⅛
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£4,58,000

The sum of £200,000 has been earmarked for Egypt.

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£92⅜
4½ % 1925—1945	£97¼+1/16

London, Oct. 9th.

3½ % 1925-1928	£ 92⅜
4½ % 1925-1945	£ 97¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 8th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales, Nominal.
Karachi Barley No Sellers

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. unchgd.	
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	54
3% Oct.-Nov. Pure basis sellers	26
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov, sellers	£8+6d
Yesterdays, Oct.-Nov, paid Buyers.	56/6
Toria Rapeseed 3% Oct.-Nov. Pure baris	55

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) October November. Paid unchgd	53/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov. Hull value unchgd	£ 9-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£87+10s.
Standard Copper G.M.B	£72¼+5s.
Copper Braziers unchgd	£96
Yellow Metal unchgd.	11
Hard Spelter unchgd.	48½
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool. unchgd	£17-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie unchgd.	£4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta October/December.	9/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October/December.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta October/December.	21/5
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October-Dec.	22/7½
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. Paid,	56/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Paid Sellers	2/5+¼
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec.	2/5⅞+⅛

London, Oct. 9th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. No Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. No sellers

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	62
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. Sellers	54
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	58/6
Toria Rapeseed 3% Oct.-Nov.	55/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. unchgd.	53/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered perton) Oct.-Nov. Hull Value unchgd.	£9/0/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 87
Standard Copper G M.B.	£ 72¼
Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	48½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F O.B. Liverpool	£ 17-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-5-0

unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	Value. 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Paid.	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. value	2/6¼

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 8th October, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Feel like giving up, worried despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the last energy and be yourself. 5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The market to-day opened easy with Good Broach at Rs. 307, Later on rates declined from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 owing to more hopeful accounts of the Broach crop.

There has been little doing in the bazaar, and ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—
Good Broach, April 305½.
Fully Good Bengal, January 241.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 275-6.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	9,460	....	pl. 9,460
Central India ..	8,686	15	pl. 8,671
Barsi & Nagar ..	11,684	....	pl. 11,684
Berar	11,005	178	pl. 10,827
Central Provinces	3,607	1,333	pl. 2,274
Gompta & Dharwar.	18,012		
Norths-Westerns.	13,610	4,792	pl. 29,912
Cocanada.	882		
Tinnevelly and Cembodia.	2,200		
Dhollera.. ..	3,021	1,542	pl. 1,479
Broach	1,335	....	pl. 1,335
Rajputana ..	7,650	....	pl. 7,650
N. W. Prov. ..	33,225	5,406	pl. 43,981
Sind Punjab. ..	16,162		
Persian ..	57	8	pl. 49
American ..	....	....	....
Egyptian ..	....	....	....
Other Sorts ..	691	297	pl. 394
Total ..	141,227	13,571	pl. 127,656

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			308	Apr. 25'16
M.G.				..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	255/6	245	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	248	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Khandesh ..	253	..	..	"
M G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	294	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Nagpore	292	..	..	"
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	270	..	..	"
M.G. Bengals	254	..	..	Nov. 1915
.. .. ..	254	..	..	Dec. "
H.G. Westerns	..	..	246	Oct. 1915
M.G. Westerns	..	..	251	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th October, 1915:—

Cotton	7,601	Bales.
Wheat	11,293	cwts.
Linseed	1,623	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,901	"
Ginjellyseed	646	"
Poppyseed	880	"
Groundnuts	2,452	"
Castorseed	1,833	"
Rice	32,108	"
Myrabollams	589	"
Cottonseed	10,035	"
Gram	2,242	"
Joowar	10,218	"
Maize	36	"
Barley	121	"

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stocks of cotton on 1st September 1915	625,000	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th Oct. 1915	165,062	
	790,062	
Shipments do	144,649	
	645,413	
Afloat	8,719	
	636,694	
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	108,000	
Stock of cotton in all hands.	528,694	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

White Pessi 85 p.c.	Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Apl.-May	Rs. 6-11-9, R.D. per cwt.
Linseed.	
Ready	Rs. 8, B.T. per cwt
Forward Apl-May	Rs. 9-0-9, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-6, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah	Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni	Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 8-10, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.	
Ready	Rs. 8-12, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.	Rs. 37-8, B.T. per candy
Mowraseed.	Rs. 4, B.T. per cwt
Castorseed.	
Ready	Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.	Rs. 25-8, B.T. per candy.
Teelseed.	
Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 47, B.T. per candy Dec.Jan.
White Khandesh	Rs. 48, B.T. per candy Oct.-Nov.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31.32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. any time
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4¼d.
60 d-s Hongkong	134½
Do Shanghai	174
60 d-s Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept active to-day and the rates presented an upward move. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost stationary.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids kept unchanged at Rs. 520, Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 376½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,672½.

Standards moved up to Rs. 895, but closed at Rs. 890.

Centrals kept steady at Rs. 1,830, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,415, and Kohinoors at Rs. 592½.

Colabas were placed at Rs. 1,300.

Finlays improved to Rs. 247½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 185 x. d. and Currimbhai to Rs. 176½, New Great Easterns were in demand at Rs. 187½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares improved to Rs. 250 and Ordinary were quoted at Rs. 185.

Shivrajpoor syndicates were in demand at Rs. 16½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares kept quiet at Rs. 195 and Preference at Rs. 160.

Port Cannings were placed at Rs. 737½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept firm at Rs. 902½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 535. Central Provinces at Rs. 114½ and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 110.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 20½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 97½ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (short-dated) were placed at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

At to-day's Share Market, Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 86-13 and small sums at Rs. 87. Only three or four coal companies' shares were touched. Coal:—Bura Dhemo 9½, Bokaro Rabgarh 11, Raniganj 37½, Singaran 65½, Sitarampur 13½.

PAPER CURRENCY IN INDIA.

WIDER FACILITIES FOR ENCASHMENT OF NOTES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency of 1914 stated as their opinion that it is eminently desirable to encourage the use of Currency Notes in India by all legitimate means and with this object in view they recommend that Government should increase whenever and wherever possible the number of places at which notes can be cashed as of right, as well as the extra legal facilities for encashment. As is generally known, the formal consideration of the Commission's report has been postponed on account of the war and a decision on the recommendation in favour of additional statutory facilities must, therefore, stand over for the present. The Government of India are, however, in full sympathy with the general aim underlying the Commission's suggestions in regard to the popularisation of the paper currency system and they have been considering for some time past what executive action can be taken in the meantime in pursuance of this aim. The present legal position is that holders of notes can claim cash for notes at Currency Offices only. They are not similarly entitled to obtain coin for their notes when presented at a Government treasury. In practice, extra-legal facilities of some kind are supposed to be given at most treasuries and a system of currency agencies instituted with the object of providing for local encashment of notes has existed at a limited number of centres since 1871. Recent enquiries tend to show, however, that in practice the facilities have in many places been little more than nominal. As explained in paragraph 94 of the Hon. Finance Member's speech, introducing the financial statement for 1915-16, while the question of developing existing facilities on practical lines was under consideration, the war broke out and the crisis which ensued tended to hasten a solution of the problem.

In the period of general apprehension which immediately followed the outbreak of war, it was considered expedient to secure the unimpeded encashment of notes in every practicable way. General instructions were accordingly given emphasising the importance of arranging for this in all districts and the movements of coin required to make these instructions practical and effective were freely undertaken.

ENCASHMENT AT DISTRICT TREASURIES.

The Government of India now propose, as far as may be practicable, to place on a permanent footing the wider facilities developed during this period of emergency. As the first step in this direction, while still employing the currency chests maintained at district treasuries in connection with reserve operations, they propose also to utilize them for the purpose of making notes more readily encashable. The object is one which they may legitimately be expected to serve, containing as they do a portion of the coin reserve held against note circulation. The somewhat obscure distinction between a currency agency and a currency chest has therefore been abolished and rules relating to local encashment of notes has been revised so as to give effect to this and the other changes envolved by the policy which Government have decided to adopt.

The revised rules prescribe *inter alia* that at District treasuries endeavour should always be made, so far as possible, to meet the requirements of a payee as to the form of currency which he desires to take and, further, that all applications for exchange of coin for notes should ordinarily be met wherever possible. These facilities will extend to all universal notes, *i. e.* issued notes of Rs. 100 and lower values wherever in the first instance and to all notes of the circle in which a treasury is situated, and the aim of the Government will be by suitable arrangements for the supply of coin, to make them real and affective to an extent, which has neither been expected nor provided for in the case of the discretionary facilities offered in the past.

FACILITIES AT PRESIDENCY BANKS.

The foregoing arrangement relates primarily to those cases in which the treasuries are under Government management. It has however been recognised that the most favourable opportunities for developing the note system will probably occur at the larger trade centres, at most of which the Presidency Banks have branches and transact treasury business on behalf of Government. Accordingly the question of enlisting the co-operation of the Presidency Banks at such places has been for some time steadily pressed and arrangements have already been made with the banks for the issue and free encashment of notes at several of their branches. The administrative arrangements involved by the new policy will be developed as experience may show to be necessary. It is hoped that in practice the fullest advantage will be taken of the new conveniences and that these will bear their natural fruit in a more rapid growth in the use of the paper currency.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
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POONA [illegible] CCURRENCE

DEATH OF KAIKHOSRU.

Last Saturday brought the Poona Racing season, to a close with the eighth Extra Meeting, when unfortunately a deep gloom was cast over the concluding fixture by the tragic death of the promising and popular young light-weig't jockey Kaikhosroo. The appalling disaster occurred in the race for the Parvati Plate when the field was rounding the home turn, Kaikhosroo's mount coming down, and Solar Star, Bruce and Ajmer following suit in the melée that followed on. From the injuries sustained it would appear that Kaikhosroo was badly trampled on and kicked by some of the other horses, his head being badly smashed and five ribs broken. When placed on t' ambulance life was almost extinct, and the poor lad passed away when being taken to Mr. Byramji Rustomji's house in a motor. Barrett, A. Templeman and Ebrahim, the riders of Solar Star, Bruce and Ajmer respectively were more lucky and escaped with nothing more serious than a shaking and a bruise or two. Any comments on t' ghastly calamity would be out of place at the present moment and nothing fur ther need be said on the subject until the details as to how the accident occurred are established through an enquiry.

Barely a month ago a solemn warning was sounded in these columns with regard to the possibility of a tragedy occurring at the particular spot at which the disaster took place, owing to the vagaries of some jockeys when negotiating the bend just prior to turning into the straight. The evil was becoming so pronounced, it was suggested that one might be reasonably excused for supposing a spectre sometimes put in an appearance at the bend, to account for the inexcusable swerving and scrimmaging that used to take place with alarming frequency.

Young Kaikhosroo was probably the first Parsi rider to acquire distinction on the turf as a professional rider. Under the capable tutelage of Mr. Byramji Rustomji, the well-known trainer, who was related to him, coupled with the splendid opportunities Mr. Byramji's stable afforded him, Kaikhosroo soon jumped into the limi-lig't as one of the most reliable and successful riders in Western India, and whether on Arab, or English horse was always capable of holding his own with the best of his European confreres. His services were always in great demand and a modest unassuming personality made him a warm favourite with all he came in contact with, in addition to the splendid reputation he had acquired as a successful horseman with the public.

Everything favoured the excellence of the day's programme, the weather, an abnormally large attendance, and both quantity and quality in all the events. The public or a good proportion of them began to bite their fingers from the start. It was a good idea to include a Hunters' Flat Race, if only to afford a puzzler to the votaries of the Tote. On her Kirkee form and Australian record Lady Falkirk with Capt. Meade up, was the favorite with 172 tickets registered to her credit, but Guinevere with Mr. Cannon up, gave her back seat at the finish. Pharoah was installed prime favorite in the Good-Bye Plate, and well deserved his support. Then followed a series of hard-knocks. Shimran upset a tremendous pot and returned a dividend of Rs. 574; Partial Eclipse, who has been more than partially eclipsed hitherto, proved a complete surprise packet and brought home Rs. 143. Nizam-ul-Mulook had no option but to win the Parvati Plate after the accident. Here a dividend of Rs. 222½ was returned. White Silk went out well supported in the 1st Division of the Good-Bye Plate but nobody dreamt that Tenebreuse was capable of annexing the Final Plate. That crack English jockey Huxley scored his first triumph in India by winning the Doncaster Plate hands down on Soultline Details:—

THE HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 Mile.

A Cup presented by General Obaidulla Khan, with Rs. 500 added, to the Winner; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Horses, regularly hunted, during the present Season, with the Poona and Kirkee Hounds (Certificate, signed by the Master, Poona and Kirkee Hounds, to accompany entry). Weight—Catch weights 12st. 7lbs. or over. Gentlemen Riders only. Allowances—Owners riding their own horses allowed 7lbs.

Mrs. H. P. Gibbs' GUINEVERE, 12-7, Mr. Cannon 1
Mrs. W. Turner Green's LADY FALKIRK, 12-7, Capt. Mead 2
Captain W. B. White's OFFSHORE, 12-7, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Stella, 12-7; Foolery, 12-7; Morganatic, 12-7; Highplay, 12-7; Glenthe-Cripple, 12-7; Belteshazzar (late Stuffy), 12-7; Lucky Number, 12-7; The Babe, 12-7; Pompey, 12-7; Hathi, 12-7; Crocus, 12-7; Rob Roy, 12-7.

Won by 2½ lengths, 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 68-8.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 150; third, Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Jacob Zuheir's PHAROAH, 8-7, Templeman 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 9-4, Hardy 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's ENGLISH SPOT, 8-0, Pullin 3
Also Ran:—Crescent, 9-3; Paradox, 8-12; Active, 8-9; Tawdry, 8-8; Arabian Consul, 8-6; Safi, 8-6; Alman, 7-13; Ladakh, 7-8.

Won by a length, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 10 1-5 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 70-8.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's SHIMRAN, 8-3, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' SPHERE, 9-0, Ebrahim 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' CARDIFF, 8-4, Hardy 3
Also Ran:—Powerful, 8-13; Athens, 8-10; Cornwall, 8-9; Minimax, 8-7; Monaco, 8-5; Hongkong, 8-4; Sherali, 8-4; Kaumners, 8-3; Revivor, 8-1; Galloping Lad, 8-1; Silver Knight, 8-1; Huddai, 8-0; Subeh Pasha, 8-0.

Won by 1 length, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 9 1-5 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 57-4. Places Rs. 170, Rs. 225-8 and Rs. 40.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 8-2, Kaikhusroo 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PENSION, 9-0, Firth 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' R. G., 7-7, Hoyt 3
Also Ran:—Lady Douglas, 9-12; Mil, 9-5; Pie Crust, 9-1; North, 9-0; Spring Daisy, 8-7; Lord Robert, 8-10; Kitty Kent, 7-12; Silver Memory, 7-12; Adelaide II, 7-9; Crowbar, 6-10.

Won by 5 lengths, a head between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 30 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win, Rs. 146. Places Rs. 40, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 30-8.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 9-7, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 8-7, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MOOLTAN, 8-0, Pratt 3
Also Ran:—Solar Star, 9-1; Excelsior, 8-1; Pasha, 8-10; Iron Chest, 8-9; Malayeb, 8-7; Ruby Fish, 8-0; Bruce, 8-1; Swedan, 7-13; Ajmer, 7-8; Khedavi Miseer, 7-5.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—2 mins. 24 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 222-8. Places Rs. 66-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 22-8.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1915.
Mr. M. Goculdass' SOULTLINE, 9-5, Huxley 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's LUMINATION, 8-10, Barrett 2
Mr. Black's STRATHROYALE, 8-2, Trenoweth 3
Also Ran:—Forfeit, 7-6; Lithosian, 9-5; Penny Pie, 8-2; Persistence, 7-15; Corridor, 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd
Time:—1 min. 1½ 1-5 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 31.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 8-4, Pratt 1
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's WELCOME, 7-13, Bowley 2
Mr. J. Stewart's ARROW, 8-10, Trenoweth 3
Also Ran:—Alwar, 9-0; Partner, 8-13; Jawan, 8-10; Matador, 8-9; Red Cross, 7-13; Cyprus, 8-7; Persia, 8-5; Red Flag, 8-2; Hurchan, 8-1; Nassau, 8-1; Grey Mist, 7-11.

Won by a neck, ½ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 9 3-5 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 40 and Rs. 52-8.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 8-5, Bulleck 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FULL MOON, 7-9, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ABDUL AZIZ, 7-6, Harrison 3
Also Ran:—Maasai, 9-7; Naimava, 8-9; Tammooz, 8-8; Vellard, 8-3; Beethoven, 8-3; Fado, 8-2; Investment, 7-9; Minerva, 8-2.

Won by a head, 1 length between 2nd and third.
Time:—1 min. 23 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 51, Rs. 67 and Rs. 44-8.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS TEAM IN FINE FORM.

A very interesting match was played at the Esplanade on Saturday last between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay European Schools. It was witnessed by a large number of spectators and it provided some very interesting sport. The fixture was arranged to test the ability of the budding cricketers with a view to the possible inclusion of some of them in the Presidency Elevens for the future Quadrangular contests, and judging by the skill shown by them it would not be surprising if one or two of them eventually found a place in the representative team in the near future.

The Schools team consisted of 16 players, but they did so well with the bat on going in to have first knock at the wicket, that they were able to run up a total of 176 for the loss only of seven wickets and declare, and they also succeeded in disposing of six of the Gymkhana batsmen for a total of only 116, the game eventually resulting in a draw in favour of the Schools.

The Gymkhana team was not at its usual strength in the absence of Simms, Clark and Sprott, and the bowling of the Sussex amateur if he had been able to play for the Home team would undoubtedly have materially affected the prospects of the game. But for all that, the Schools rendered a very creditable account of themselves and did infinitely better than most of the teams that were opposed to the Gymkhana this season. The absence of Simms and Clark, the Gymkhana's leading, bowlers, should not be allowed to detract much from the merit of the Schools' batting performance, especially as this was the latter's first experience of the best in local cricket.

The Schools did not open well, as they lost four wickets for only 24 but then Cowton and Newman added 29 for the fifth wicket and subsequently a long partnership between Newman and Moore was productive of very nearly a hundred runs. The team evidently contains several boys, who with more experience might develop into really good bats. Perhaps the chief fault about their batting was their unwillingness to punish loose deliveries and also many of them did not seem to possess the knowledge as to who should make the call for runs, losing quite a number of runs through hesitation. Newman and Moore who contributed 56 (retired) and 52 respectively played fine cricket. Their displays were, however, not quite faultless as both had a life. Newman stayed longer at the wicket and he undoubtedly possesses a better defence than his colleague, but his innings was extremely tedious at times, when he allowed loose deliveries to go unpunished and gently patted half volleys that could easily have been sent to the boundary. Moore played a brighter innings, which included one 6 and five 4's. Cowton played an exhilarating innings of 22. But perhaps the best exhibition of batting on the Schools' side was given by Reubens, who, though he made only, 10, showed even during his brief stay at the wicket that he has in him the making of an excellent bat, and he is, for his inches, unquestionably the finest batsman in the team.

The Schools did equally well in the other two departments of the game. Barring a couple of rather hot chances that they missed, their fielding was on the whole fine, the returns being especially smart, and their bowling was so good that they were able to dismiss six of the Gymkhana bats for only 116. They showed fine all-round form, and another such fixture in the coming cold weather, when the Gymkhana are at their full strength, would be eagerly welcomed by the cricketing public. A similar fixture between the Gymkhana and the Indian schools would be equally welcome and there should be no difficulty in arranging for it to take place next Saturday.

As to the Gymkhana innings, Hampton played fine cricket for his 69, which included no less than nine 4's. The rest were not able to do much against the Schools' attack. The scores:—

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

E. Fagan (St. Peter's) b St. Paul	1
G. Newman (B. E. S.) retired	56
S. Cooper (B. E. S.) c McCormack b Kilby	0
R. Michigan (St. Peter's) lbw b Kilby ...	2
G. Ramsay (Scottish) c McCormack b Kilby	5
F. Cowton (B. E. S.) c Kennedy b St. Paul	22
W. G. T. Moore (B. E. S.) not out	52
J. Reubens (Scottish) c St. Paul b Hampton	10
A. Moura (Cathedral) not out	6
W. Douglas (Scottish), A. Gale (Cathedral), D. Cowper (Cathedral), W. Luxa, (Capt.), H McDonald (Scottish), B. Gale (Indo-British), and C. Baldrey (Indo-British) did not bat.	
Extras	22
*Total (for 7 wkts.)	176

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. V. Hampton, not out	69
P. R. Cadell c Michigan b Newman ...	8
D. G. Hurlbutt runt out	0
H. W. Kilby b A. Gale	17
K. H. McCormack (Capt) c & b Reubens	0
F. G. B. Hawkins c & b Reubens	9
F. G. Kennedy c McDonald b Reubens	11
J. E. Jackson, Comdr Douglas, Pattick and St. Paul did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 6 wkts.)	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS' INNINGS.

	O.	R	M.	W
Hurlbutt	12	25	2	0
McCormack	13	21	4	0
St. Paul	13	46	4	2
Kilby	15	26	6	3
Hampton	4	16	1	1
Douglas	3	20	0	0

Hurlbutt bowled 2 "no-balls" and Douglas one "wide."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R	M.	W
Newman	6	16	1	1
McDonald	3	9	0	0
Moura	3	19	0	0
Michigan	4	14	1	0
Reubens	7	26	1	3
Gale (A)	5	25	0	1

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

STORY OF THE CHASE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BALASORE, Oct. 9.

In the Balasore shooting case yesterday, witness Durgacharam Manhali, a domestic "moharir" of Kaptipada Raj, said that he remembered that Mr. J. R. Kilby, District Magistrate of Balasore, on the 7th September went to Kaptipada to search the house of the Bengalis who lived there. When Mr. Kilby reached the place the Bengalis had left the house. Mr. Kilby took the witness with him to Balasore to identify the Bengalis. Of the five Bengalis, two were uninjured, one was dead in police hospital and of the two injured in general hospital one had died. Witness had seen the accused Manoranjan and Jyotindra and Chittaprya at Kaptipada. He saw them wrestling in the courtyard and practising target shooting outside the house everyday, while passing by a jungle-path to his cultivation. There was a pair of Indian clubs too there. Jyotish and Nirendra were at Kaptipada for some time. but witness saw them afterwards at Taldiha. Jyotish and Chittaprya came to Kaptipada in the month of Phalgoon. Jyotish Manoranjan and Nirendra came together in the month of Baisakh. To Bengalis had cultivated land and had a shop at Kaptipada.

Cross-examined, witness said that the Bengalis never concealed from him that they were practising shooting. He saw them shooting in the morning while going to the cultivation. The two dead Bengalis constructed the house in which they lived in the month of Phalgaon. It was at a distance of about 50 or 100 cubits from all other houses.

Witness Chanduka Opha, a constable, said he and Fakirmohan Souhu were asked by Inspector Kristo Babu to bring the corpse of Rogo to the police hospital. They brought it and identified it at the time of *post mortem* examination.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE WITNESS.

As regards the alleged attempt of Profulla, a relative of Manoranjan, to bribe one of the witnesses, the Commissioners intimated that they left it to the witness or the Crown to take such steps in regard to the offence as might be deemed advisable, while, as to Profulla, they were not prepared, in view of the fact that he was assisting a relative in his defence in a murder case, to debar him from attendance at Court, but they warned him.

CHASED BY THE VILLAGERS.

BALASORE, Oct. 10.

At the further hearing of the Balasore Shooting Case yesterday, witness Sanai Jana said he had seen the accused at about 11 a.m. on a Thursday about 22 or 23 days ago, going towards the north on the bund road at the village of Dumda. There were two other Bengalis with the three accused Sudam Giri and Rajo and other villagers were following the strangers, crying "Dacoits, Dacoits." The strangers turned back and fired at them from near the Chalta tree. Four of them had a pistol apiece. The only man who had no fire-arm was a fat dark man. He was in the Court.

Manoranjan fired first and Rajo fell down. Witness, being frightened, ran away to his own village Chupara and raised a cry there that dacoits had come and killed two men. He asked the villagers to go and inform the police. The villagers collected to catch hold of the dacoits when they were going along Mayurbanj Road.

The dacoits sat for an hour under a tree. At that time Inspector Chintamoni and three Chowkidars arrived there. The strangers got up and went towards the east. The villagers kept following them. Accused Nirendra ran toward them with his pistol levelled at them. Witness Chintamoni and the three Chowkidars tumbled down one upon another. The strangers then crossed the Amurthia River and then fired at the villagers. The bullet grazed one of the legs of Jadu Pani. They had no cloth on the body at the time of crossing the river. Inspector Chintamoni and some others, about six in number crossed the river. Witness did not cross the river but walked south along the bank. He saw those who had gone to inform the police at Balasore came with Sahibs in motor cars. When he arrived at the place of occurrence the fight was over.

Cross-examined, witness said he had not seen pistols before. He never before had seen fire-arms except country guns. When he called the villagers, some of them came with lathies. He could not say how many of them had lathies Witness met Inspector Chintamoni on the Mayurbhanj Road. Chintamoni had no fire-arm with him. The Magistrate did not ask witness any question when he met him.

WOUNDED VILLAGER'S STORY.

The next witness for the prosecution, Jadu Pani, deposed that after the strangers had crossed the river Manoranjan shot at him and the bullet grazed his right leg. He crossed the river with Inspector Chintamoni to follow the strangers. He saw the strangers after the fight was over One was dead, another was senseless, a third wounded and two were injured.

Cross-examined, witness said that when Manoranjan fired at him he crouched behind a ridge. The strangers wore small "gamchas," having tied their cloth and fire-arms on their heads at the time of crossing the river. All the strangers began to cross the river almost at the same time.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE

Witness Chintamoni Sahu, Sub-Inspector of Police said that he was ordered by the Inspector on the 8th September to patrol 2 miles north and south of Balasore in respect of the suspicious Bengalis. Witness proceeded with Sub-Inspector N. C. Patnaik and ordered Muhamad Khan to Phularighat and to inform him if he saw any suspicious characters. On the 7th witness got orders to patrol the Trunk Road. On the same date about midday witness climbed a tree on the Trunk Road and watched from that place. He saw Ranga Rowt and three other persons coming from Damuda side to Balasore. He came down from the tree and on questioning them heard that five Bengalis had come with pistols and had killed one man and wounded another of the villagers and that they were going to Balasore to inform the police. Later on, he saw two more persons going to Balasore with the same information. Sometime after he met one Chowkidar, who too was going to Balasore with the same news.

Witness directed the Chowkidars to accompany him to show him the Bengalis. When he was crossing the river Phulari, a man from another boat told him that his son was wounded and he was taking him to Hospital. The wounded man was Sudam Giri. After crossing the river, witness took off his uniform and put on plain dress. Witness went along Mayurbhanj Road up to Chanpara, where he saw a crowd of villagers. When he came up to them, he saw the Bengalis sitting under a tamarind tree. After 15 minutes, the Bengalis stood up and went eastwards. Witness and six or seven persons followed them. When they came close to the Bengalis, two of them rushed towards them as if to attack. Of the five Bengalis, Manoranjan was the one who rushed towards witness. Witness and the villagers with him dropped down from a ridge upon which they were standing. The witness with others followed the Bengalis up to Amurthia river, where witness saw the Bengalis cross the river. After the Bengalis had gone about half a mile off witness and others crossed the river and watched them from a distance. Witness saw the Bengalis sit behind a bush. That was the place where they were eventually captured.

THE COMING OF MR. KILBY.

After some time witness saw Mr. Kilby coming on a bicycle. He was going towards the north-east. Witness attracted his attention by waving a chadar tied round a stick. When the Bengalis were shooting, witness hid him behind a ridge. After the fight was over witness went to the place of occurrence. He saw there a yellow wrapper, two stocks from pistols, four pistols and some cartridges. Everything excepting the cartridges was given in his charge.

Cross-examined, witness said that he and some other villagers had sticks in their hands while following the Bengalis. Witness made no attempt to seize the Bengalis. When he went to the place of occurrence he saw Mr. Rutherford pick up pistols. He could not say whether Mr. Rutherford collected the pistols in a heap.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

VIEWS ON INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

Members of the legal profession of Madras entertained Sir Sankaran Nair at dinner last night, the Advocate-General presiding. The Chairman proposed the toast of the guest in a short speech, in the course of which he dwelt on the independance of Sir Sankaran Nair and said that in him the Madras High Court lost a valued Judge. The promotion of Puisne Judges to the Executive Council was bad in principle, as it was detrimental to the independance of the Judges, but he (Advocate-General) would make an exception in the case of Sir Sankaran Nair, whose elevation was due to individual characteristics.

Sir Sankaran, in course of his reply, said that no one would attribute any conscious bias to any High Court Judge in the administration of justice; unconscious bias there might be, he did not say there was, because they could not get rid of the influences of environment and previous training. All the same, the Advocate-General and those who agreed with him, the Chamber of Commerce, and others, were quite right in the jealousy of the independance of the High Court. Regarding the lower courts, subordinate Judges, district Judges and Munsiffs, they were under the control of the local Executive Government, with the result, that they could get their cases tried by a particular Judge they wanted, especially in criminal cases. So far as the Civil Service was concerned, it was powerful to prevent Government from doing any injustice to any one of them. But as regards other Services, they were quite right in saying that there should be, in their appointment, at any rate, no temptation to them to deviate from the straight path, so that even any unconscious bias might not affect them. He had been practising for a long time, conducting innumerable cases against Government, and had also been legal advisor to the Government, Government Pleader, Public Prosecutor and Advocate-General, and all that he could say was that the Government was neither better nor worse than any ordinary litigant. So, it was not very desirable that the power of appointing a Judge of the High Court should be in the hand of any person who was so vitally interested in matters of that sort. He could, therefore, realise the strength of feeling that High Court Judges should not be in a position of dependance to local Governments for promotion or favour. Although the appointments were made by the Secretary of State, he acted generally on the advice of the representatives in the Presidency.

Sir Sankaran then referred to the fear expressed in Northern India papers that he would be in a sad predicament in the Viceroy's Council and that he would be in a minority. He said he had no such fears. He had moved with Europeans from his boyhood and he had not felt himself an outsider among them. He hoped, despite differences of opinion, the same harmony which prevailed between him and Englishmen here, would prevail there also. He, therefore, looked forward with hope and confidence to his career in the Viceroy's Council.

VAKILS AND SOLICITORS.

Sir Sankaran, proposing the toast of the legal profession, referred to the Advocate-General's proposal to reform the Bar and said that one of the Advocate-General's suggestions was to separate the functions of acting on behalf of clients and pleading. It was pointed out that Judges paid more regard to the case put forward by the Vakil instructed by a solicitor than to cases lodged by Vakils acting for clients, the reason alleged being that the vakil is more interested in the litigation and conduct it with more vigour than the solicitor, by whose employment the case would have been filtered through another agency and hence more reliance could be placed on it. Sir Sankaran said the legal profession knew all about it much better than he.

It is understood that Sir Sankaran Nair will be entertained shortly by Sir John Wallis, the Chief Justices, at a party.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Oct. 11.

154.—Guards. The following is a detail of Guard Duties during October. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.

4 days, 11 to 14th October, "B" Co., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days, 15th to 19th October, "C" Co., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days, 20th to 22nd October "A" Co., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days, 23rd to 25th October, "E" Co., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 days, 26th to 31st October, "F" Co., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(No. 4 Block), Colaba, Oct. 9.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, Commanding.

880.—Duties.

Orderly Sergeants:—
No. 1 Company Sergeant Spilling.
No. 2 Company Sergeant Grimshaw.

881.—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Tuesday 7-5. Drill 7 a.m.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Saturday Musketry. 4 p.m.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Sunday, Musketry. 7 a.m.

882.—Strength.

No. 247 Sapper Mortimer A. B. is struck off the strength of the Corps from 1-10-15.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, Second-Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

A Committee Meeting of No. 1 Company will be held on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7 p.m., in the Corps Headquarters in the Fort.

NO ITALIAN MAIL.

No Italian Mails were received by the Inward English Mail steamer "Mongolia" which arrived yesterday evening.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PERMANENT FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

In view of the last beneficial rains in the affected areas, the meeting convened by the Sheriff, as Chairman of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund, has been put off to a later date to be announced hereafter.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha was held at De Lisle Road, Lower Parel, last Friday evening at 7 p.m. when over 500 Hindu and Mahomedan mill-hands were present. Mr. S. K. Bole, the hon. secretary, read the Report of the Sabha, which was duly adopted. Some leaders of mill-hands then addressed the meeting, after which the election of office-bearers took place. Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, bar-at-law, then delivered a lecture in Marathi on "Trade Unions and Labour Organizations in Great Britain." Votes of thanks to the lecturer, president and the owner of the Wadi where the Sabha was convened, brought the proceedings to an end.

SEVERE SENTENCE ON HOUSE BREAKER

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Inspector Barnes charged one Ramchandra Laxman with committing theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 320, belonging to one Kallianji Jetha.

The evidence showed that between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. on the 24th ultimo, the complainant's room on the second floor of a house in Duncan Road was broken into in his absence. The lock was broken open and property of the value of Rs. 320 was stolen. The Police were communicated with and on the same day Sub-Inspector Krishnaji G. Gole caught the accused on suspicion at New Nagpada and ornaments of the value of Rs. 216 were found on his person.

The accused pleadee not guilty.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and observed that Sub-Inspector Gole deserved praise for the smart arrest of the accused. There was a record of two previous convictions against the accused. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; two months out of which were to be solitary confinement. The accused was further ordered to report his place of residence for a period of three years after serving his sentence.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Mongolia, 4,939 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived here at about 2 p.m. yesterday from London, having left that port on the 18th ultimo, with the English mails, a general cargo and a contingent of about 380 passengers on board. A few of the passengers landed at the Ballard Pier, and the others proceeded in the evening to the China and the Australian Ports by the same vessel. Among those who arrived here were Sir A. Bourne, K.C.I.E., and Lady Bourne, the Hon. Mr. Nethersole and the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. R. Palmer, arrived here yesterday morning from Sydney, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, and called at the intermediate ports, with the mails and a large number of passengers, en route to England. She lefft in the afternoon for London, with the English mails and a number of passengers. Among those who left were, Her Excellency Lady Carmichael, the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, and Lady Carlyle. Vice-Admiral Jeram, R.N., Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., Resident at Kashmir and Lady Vincent.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMANN GAIETY COMPANY.

"SOMETHING DOING"—WITH A VENGEANCE.

"Something Doing" is the London revue with which the Bandmann Gaiety Company opens at the Excelsior, to-night. The title is in no way deceptive. The following criticism is taken from a Calcutta paper:—

There certainly is "Something Doing" from start to finish and as a general rule, the something is good. There is lovely singing, magnificent dancing, good wholesome comedy, pretty scenes, gorgeous and at times weird dresses, and finally a collection of splendid artistes. The programme has its weak points, but they are so few, and so hidden by the general brilliance of the whole, that they need hardly be mentioned. This revue should not be missed.

"London and Some Voices,"—accomplished on a completely darkened stage,—is a neat skit on the anti-Zeppelin precautions, and "William the Radius" brings in the special constable. In this latter, Mr. Fred Coyne and Miss Dorothea Temple render a pleasing song and the dance is clever. Miss Blaine Rosslyn receives well-merited applause in "Some Impressions" and, together with the other Rosslyn Sisters, this artiste takes a share in two very entertaining scenes,—one a musical scene in the first part of the programme and the second a most charming Eastern Idyll in which the concerted singing is sweet and the dance of one of the sisters delightfully Oriental. About the most enjoyable item was Mr. Coyne esconced behind a coffee stall which is propped up by a tramp,—Mr. Tom Payne. The latter orders a "cup of coffee and a slice" and there follows a most enlightening argument on the war. The coffee stall-keeper is evidently an authority for he proceeds to give diagrams on the counter for the enlightment of the tramp—incidentally making the diagram by dipping his grimy finger into the tramp's coffee, marking the position of Belgium with a lump of the tramp's sugar, and cutting the enemy's communications by choping up the tramp's "slice." The whole thing is exceeding well done and is full of fun and in the end Mr. Edward Granby as the "knut" takes his part well.

Mr. Payne is prominent in the performance and his dance in the final scenes is marvellous to say the least. He performs many clever acrobatic feats, rolls about the stage, tumbles and does all sorts of eccentricities, but always comes up smiling. In the catchy song "Which is the witch miss for Ipswich" he cleverly entices the audience to "get it off their chests." Mr. Coyne's "Some Drama" is worth special mention, the singing of Miss Marjorie Manners is, as usual, splendid. "Something Doing" is a credit to the whole company and particularly to Mr. Coyne, the producer.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

MR. KHATOW'S FORTHCOMING NEW PRODUCTION.

The performances of the Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company under the lead of the famous actor, Mr. Cowasji Khatow, continue to attract enthusiastic audiences to the Empire Theatre. On Saturday night Mr. Khatow's version of the "Mahabrat" was again staged and proved to have lost none of its attraction for the Bombay public. Mr. Khatow who had been lately suffering from indisposition appears to have recovered all his old vigour and acted with the superb subtlety and force which have made him so strong a favourite among Indian theatre-goers all over the country. We are glad to learn that Mr. Khatow's season is to be extended for some time longer and that a new play— an acting version of Ramayun is in course of preparation for production and will be put on the stage with the care and elaborate expense which characterises all Mr. Khatow's productions.

LALITAKALADARSHA DRAMATIC CO.

This leading Marathi Dramatic Company, which after a year's absence, is again in our midst, has been drawing crowded houses in Bombay at some of its popular plays. On Saturday and Sunday last the Company staged the now well-known play of "Rakshasi-mahatvakanksha." When it was put on the boards of the Bombay Theatre for the first time two years ago, the Company and the playwright came in for a good deal of adverse comment in a section of the vernacular press, on the ground that it was a blood-curdling tragedy from beginning to end, with no relieving moral motive behind it. It was stated that the Marathi stage had better fight shy of tragedies of the ultra sensational type of this kind, which are peculiar only to the Urdu stage in Bombay. But in spite of this criticism the play has caught the taste of the public as few modern Marathi plays have done and always attracts bumper houses, showing that the bold innovation in the spirit of the play is not unappreciated. Indeed, it is not wholly true that the plot is devoid of a moral. On the other hand, the self-sacrifice, patriotism and devotion to royalty, shown by Vikrant, his wife Devangana and their child, are of the highest character. It, goes without saying that the personality of Mr. Keshavrao Bhosle, who plays the part of Mrinalini, who remains unwed in spite of her passionate love for the hero of the play, in order to allow him to keep the memory of his dead and noble wife Devangana sacred, is the chief attraction for the audience. Mr. Keshavrao is in as fine form as ever and drew repeated applause by his extraordinary musical and histrionic performances The part of Sarojini by Mr. Balvantrao, of Vikrant by Datto Bhosle, of Durjaya by Mr. Valavalker and of Devangana by Mr. Dharmadhikari, were also ably performed.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

MR. L. SAMALDAS'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

The fifth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference met to-day at the Rungacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, of Bombay, presiding.

About 250 delegates and about the same number of visitors were present. Amongst those on the platform were the Yuvaraja of Mysore; Sir Hugh Daly, the British Resident, Dewan Sir Viswesevarayya, Mr. J. S. Chakarvarti, Comptroller, Mr. R. H. Campbell Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja Mr. H. Janjundayya, Mr. D. M. Narasingrao, Mr. Shrikantewara Iyer, Inspector-General of Police and others.

His Highness the Yuvaraja was at the outset requested to open the Conference and an address in English was presented to him. In opening the Conference the Yuvaraja briefly addressed the gathering.

After the formal opening of the Conference an address was presented to the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samladas Mehta welcoming and requesting him to preside at the deliberations of the Conference.

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai after thanking the committee of the Conference for the honour done to him by inviting him to preside at the Conference, observed:—

When Sir Fredrick Nicholson, in his voluminous report summed up his suggestions in the words "Find Raiffeisen," he could hardly have imagined that within a few years, Mysore, not less than British India, would be able to find a large number of men, who without any idea of personal gain and with the sole object of assisting the material and moral uplifting of their poorer brethern, were prepared to carry on similar work in India. A sight like this makes one feel proud of his countrymen and I am grateful to your Minister for having given me an opportunity of meeting you all, workers in the same field. To talk of the advantages of co-operation at this fifth co-operative conference would be like the attempt to convert the already converted. It is, however, necessary for us to realize the scope and the limitations of the movement. Co-operation is not put forward even by its strongest supporters as the panacea for all economic as well intellectual and moral ills from which our peasantry suffers, as they know that there can be no panaceas either in medicine, in sociology, in ethics, and one who claims to have discovered such panaceas is looked upon as a quack or a faddist. and yet, as Mathew Arnold says, "Because thou must not dream, thou needst not then despair." There is ample scope for human effort in the field of co-operation.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

Much stress is laid on the promotion of intellectual and moral welfare of the members, as on the strengthening of those who are economically weak. That is the main difference between the agricultural banks or land schafts and co-operative societies. In view of the small percentage of literates amongst the members of the societies in this State, you may recommend your central banks to grant special facilities, such as charging a lower rate of interest or giving cash credits to societies, where, say, more than 50 per cent. of the members of the managing committees are literates. This is likely to induce parents to educate their children so that in time to come their societies may get those concessions. I need not make it clear that this suggestion is not made with the idea of paving the way for compulsion. As your progressive State has recently decided to introduce compulsory education in selected areas there is consequently no fear of your misunderstanding one if I make another suggestion which is complementary to the first, namely, penalizing in some manner societies that have very few literates on their managing committees. A genuine demand of agriculturists for more primary schools will go greatly to support the measures for introducing compulsory primary education. Among the detailed objects, I would specially refer to the establishment of conciliation courts of the association for the purpose of checking litigation. It has as much economic as moral value, and I hope that some of your best managed societies may as an experimental measure take up work of this character. The resolution issued by the Government of India in June 1914, after referring to the educational value of the movement in the following terms, says:—

"The managing bodies of the societies have frequently been entrusted with the arbitration of disputes and with other duties which belong to the traditional village panchayats, and there is some reason to think that continuity of aim, and solidarity of feeling inherent in the movement, may lead to a revival of the corporate village life which has been so weakened by the disintegrating influences of times"

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

Both in British India and in Mysore, a very large percentage of primary societies is agricultural credit societies. It will be and must be so for a long time to come, for the problem of agricultural credit is much more important and more difficult than that of industrial credit on account of agriculture being the mainstay of the vast majority of our peoples and also on account of their comparative backwardness in literacy. No progress in any direction will be worth its name so long as our peasantry is heavily involved in indebtedness and is entirely ignorant. With that skeleton in the cup-board, as my friend Mr. Wacha puts it, there can be or ought to be no feast. It is for these reasons that the Government of India in their Resolution of 29th April 1914 stated that "the agricultural problem is more serious and far from difficult to deal with than the industrial problem and it is necessary that effort should be concentrated." These remarks, I need hardly add, are equally applicable to-day as they were ten years ago. This does not necessarily mean that no other co-operative activities should be supported.

If the final goal of the movement is to supplant the sowcar, it must grant to its members the facilities which they used to get from the Sowcar, and as the agriculturist has been in the habit of getting loans for marriage expenses and other social functions, it would not be advisable for the societies to decline any such loans. That would force him again into the hands of the sowcar, who will perhaps be only too glad to get back his clientele. While the societies should not refuse to grant loans for such purposes, the members of the managing committees should, by the use of the moral force, induce the borrowing members to reduce such expenditure to the bare minimum. As a human being, the peasant has much right to enjoy himself on festive occasions as any of us, the only condition—and that holds good for all—is that he should do so within his means.

RELATION BETWEEN CENTRAL BANKS AND PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

It is sometimes said that the interests of the lending and borrowing Societies are bound to clash; and as the Central Banks must subserve the movement and not the interests of individual shareholders the Societies' representatives should be on the board to protect the interest of the movement. This arrangement does not take cognizance of the fact that most, if not all, Central and Provincial Banks have been started not with any idea of dividend-hunting, but for the express purpose of helping the primary Societies by collecting moneys on the security of the share capital and by the personal influence of the promoters and Directors. Such persons who, in some instances give up their ordinary work to manage on sound lines the institutions they have started are not likely to treat harshly the borrowing Societies. I may be allowed to say that during my tour with the Government of India Committee and the inspection of such banks with very rare exceptions, we have always found the directors of the Central Banks treating the primary societies with the greatest sympathy, and the relations between them have almost universally been cordial. I have had no opportunities of studying the relations between your Central Banks and your primary societies. I hope, however, that they are cordial and that the promoters and directors of the Central Banks are imbued with the idea of sympathetically assisting the movement and not with that of earning larger and larger dividends for themselves and for their shareholders. As the financial requirements of the co-operative movement will go on increasing you will have to decide how best to meet them. Even if your start a Provincial Bank at the apex of the movement that Bank will not by itself be able to raise all the required capital at a sufficiently low rate of interest as to keep a margin for management expenses for making provision for bad debts and for a sufficient fluid resource. The committee or co-operation after studying this matter with great care have said that the same difficulty has been experienced in all European countries and in no country has the movement been financed on any but a very restricted scale by joint stock banks; also while in every country in which the organization of co-operative banking and credit has been accomplished with success, it has been found necessary to provide either a special State aided institution or to make arrangements whereby the existing State bank undertakes to perform the functions of such an institution; and because agricultural "paper," representing as it does security which is remote and inconvenient to realise, is not generally acceptable to ordinary banks, it is the most important function of such an institution to rediscount the promissory notes or bills of primary societies when endorsed by co-operative central financing agencies.

STATE AID.

The theory that the State should not assist co-operation or industries or commerce is losing its old force. Your State has granted certain concessions to joint-stock banking. The co-operative movement is equally entitled to such concessions, though they need not necessarily be of the same character.

FUTURE OF THE MOVEMENT.

When the Bill of 1903 was introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council fears were expressed that co-operative movement being an exotic will not grow in this country. The progress of the movement shows that these fears were groundless. For this progress in the country, we must feel grateful to the registrars of the various provinces and to the non-official workers in the movement, without whose active and intelligent support the registrars should not have been able to achieve much. But even their joining hands for this purpose would not have been of any avail if the masses had no faith in the movement. In the earlier stages their attitude was one of suspicion and distrust, but when they were satisfied that the movement was for their good, that attitude was changed, and now if the rate of progress is not what one would like it to be, it is not due to any want of desire on the part of the masses to obtain the benefits of the movement. With all these factors in favour of the movement, it is bound to grow; it is for us to see that it progresses on sound co-operative lines, and that it is not rushed in such a way as to be beyond financial control as well as that resulting from proper audit and inspection. This is a movement in which one and all of us can help either by teaching principles of co-operative and organising societies, or guiding societies when they exist, or starting and assisting in the management of financing institutions or showing our confidence in the movement by financially helping societies and central banks. While we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress made, so much more work in the same direction still remains to be done, that the most practical manner in which we can show our appreciation of the good work done till now, is by continuing it. There is no reason to feel dejected and lose faith in the movement; if we see a few defects here or some unco-operative work there; such things are bound to be. The right spirit in which to meet these defects or backslidings is not to be dishcartened by them but to remove them and not to allow them to affect conscientiousness and the movement as a whole. Honest, intelligent effort seldom fails to achieve its end, and even if it does there is the satisfaction of having made an attempt. When failure damps our spirits and we feel disinclined to continue our efforts, because circumstances are not favourable, the message of the poet will prove helpful:

We will be what we could be. Do not say,
It might have been, had not or that, or this.
No fate can keep us from the chosen way;
He only might who *is*.
I do not like the phrase, "it might have been"
It lacks all force, and Life's best truths perverts:
For I believe we have, and reach, and win,
Whatever our deserts.

Mr. J. S. Chakravarthi, Comptroller, then delivered an address in Kanarese on the "Different Fields of Co-operation."

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Yuvaraja in Kanarese, Hindustani and Sanskrit and the Conference then adjourned.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

AN APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

The following appeal has been issued:—

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has been asked to form a Library for the Bombay Presidency Hospital at Alexandria, similar to the one given to the Hospital ship Loyalty and so greatly appreciated.

About 500 books will be required, and gifts of books will be gratefully received at the Depot in Mayo Road. It is hoped to obtain books covering a wide range of subjects and not exclusively works of fiction.

We shall also be very glad to receive copies of daily newspapers which should be sent in weekly in sets.

The book and newspaper department will in future be under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Roberts.

The wife of the Chieftain of Kathi has sent a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I. C. S.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

A farewell entertainment to Mr. Kincaid, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Poona, and Mrs. Kincaid, was given by Khan Bahadur S. C. Davur, Public Prosecutor of Poona, at the New Ladies' Club on Saturday evening. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, her Highness Begum Saheba of Cambay and Princess, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Gurtis, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. & Mrs. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. Brayne, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cadambi, Mr. P. E. Percival I.C.S., Mr. G. French, I.C.S., Mr. Keatinge, I.C.S., Mr. Bolus, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Mirams, Capt. Malony, Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Wahed, Sardar K. A. Dastur, Sardar Natu, Sardar Mudliar, Sardar Bomanji Dalal, Col. Mrs and Misses Cama Col. Mrs. and Miss Sanjana, Col. D. D. Khambatta, Mr. P. P. Petit, Mr. Maneckji Cowasji Petit, Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. N. Apte, Dr. and Mrs. Mody, Mr. N. P. Vakil, Aga Shahrookh Shah, Aga Ati Nizami, Aga Coochikshah, Mr. K. A. Ghasswala, Mr. K. P. Gadgil and others.

At the request of Khan Bahadur Davar Sir Cowasji Jehangir, President of the Club, proposed the toasts of the guests of the evening. Sir Cowasji said:—I have great pleasure in proposing the toast of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid. Mr. Kincaid, I understand, is going on a long leave and probably may not return to Poona again. During the time Mr. Kincaid has been here he has endeared himself to all of us by his genial temperament, his urbanity, his kindly disposition and above all his genuine desire of mixing with Indians and interesting himself in their folklore and literature. With the arduous duties of a judge he has devoted his spare hours to the study of Gujarati and Marathi literature and has produced publications worthy of the name of a scholar. He has been spoken of by the Poona Bar in the highest terms of praise. His administration of justice has been marked by thoughtfulness, blended with mercy, a high conception of duty towards the public and a sincere desire to do justice and equity in good conscience. We all wish him and Mrs. Kincaid a hearty "bon voyage."

Mr. Kincaid thanked the host and Sir Cowasji Jehangir in a short speech.

A most enjoyable evening was afterwards spent at the Club.

AN ELECTRICIAN KILLED.

A rather painful accident took place on Friday last at the Cuffe Parade, when George Muzzello, an electrician's fitter, aged 25 was fatally injured The deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Crawford and Company and was fitting up the wires at 17, Cuffe Parade, on Friday last. He was putting up a fan and there were about ten wires for different connections. After they had been connected, the current was switched on and the deceased accidentally came into contact with a live wire. The current was at once shut down and the deceased immediately fell down the the ladder, on which he was standing, to the floor, a height of about twelve feet. Dr. Nunan was sent for and he rendered "first aid" to the deceased and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning.

ALL IND...

Sligh... all the ... beneficial ...

A Gymkh... instant at K... the Commissioner-in-Su... John Ambulance Red Cross War...

An important meeting of the cit... Cawnpore will be held on Tu... consider the Municipal Bill now ... before the local Legislative Council.

The Government of Madras have ... tioned the employment of Health Offi... the municipal towns of Madras, Trich... poly, Ootacamund, Tuticorin, Calic... Cocanada, Rajmundry, Salem, Tanjo... and Negapatam.

To celebrate the coronation of the Emperor of Japan Mr. J. Shinobu, Japanese Consul-General, and the Japanese Colony in Calcutta, will give a dinner and evening party at Calcutta Club on 10th November.

The Sind Aeroplane and Ambulance Fund is making good progress. A remittance of £2,250 sterling has been sent by Mr. C. S. Anderston, Executive Secretary, to the Overseas Club, the amount being the price of one armed aeroplane. The aeroplane will be christened "Sind."

Under the patronage of H. H. the Begumsaheb of Savnur and several prominent ladies of the place, a musical concert was held at Hubli on the 4th instant. A sum of about Rs. 800 was collected on the occasion and the collection will be sent to the Belgium Relief Fund Committee.

The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta has been giving relief to the distressed people of the flooded area in Tippera and has now three centres at work there. But it has been obliged to open two centres in the eastern part of Mymensing where the conditions are similar to those of Tippera, if not worse. Three centres of relief have already been opened and a few more will be started soon in Bankura, where famine distress is widespread. The Samaj is appealing for funds to enable it to continue its relief work. A sum of Rs. 1,000 per week will be required to begin with, and this amount will increase as time passes and distress increases.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

DEFENCE OBJECTION TO SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGE SHEET.

COONOOR, Oct. 8.

In the abduction case, Mr. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, deposed:—"I arrested both the accused on 24th September. I arrested Rungaswami just outside his house and searched his room. The search-list together with a number of letters found were filed as exhibits. I arrested Mrs. Newman at the verandah of her house and searched her house."

A mali of the Soldiers' Home deposed that he was formerly a gardener at Wille Reilly's house. He knew Miss Marie Reilly. He knew the house where Mrs. Newman stayed. He used to take eggs for Mrs. Newman. He saw the missie at a house on Barlow's Road. When he saw Miss Marie Reilly she looked all right and she was dressed well.

Mr. Walker characterised this witness as hostile on the ground that he gave a different version to the police.

Mr. Rangasamy Iyengar for the defence objected to police submitting a supplementary charge sheet against the accused, at this stage, characterising in strong terms the conduct of police in this case as most extraordinary and that the sword should not be allowed in this way to hang over the accused.

Mr. Gonsalves asked the Court for copies of papers including the bail bond of Miss Violet Reilly who was arrested and subsequently released. A good deal of heated discussion ensued.

Mr. Ramsamy Iyengar objected to a sub-inspector of police standing opposite to witness box. Both Mrs. Newman and Rangasami were placed in the dock. The court-room was thickly crowded and among the gathering were a large number of the military.

The cross-examination of prosecution witnesses will begin on Tuesday when the Hon. Vijiaraghavachariar along with Messrs. Gonsalves, Ramarao and Ramaswamy Iyengar will defend Rungasamy.

Mr. S. A. Walker, solicitor and E. Loveluck, Superintendent of Police, with Mr. Morgan Mitchell will conduct the prosecution.

ASSAULT ON ARYA SAMAJ PREACHERS.

APPEAL DISMISSED IN JHANSI CASE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Mr. Cumming, Sessions Judge of Jhansi, has disposed of an appeal preferred on behalf of 10 persons, who were convicted of rioting and causing grievous hurt to an Arya Samaj preacher. It appeared that while one Krishna Gopal, a leader of the Arya Samaj at Jhansi, and his party and a number of policemen were on their way home from Manik Chowk, where the Arya Samaj meetings had been held, they were attacked by a crowd of 40 or 50 Mahomedans. They had apprehended this attack and reported the matter to the Tahsildar, who had sent policemen and a Tahsil chaprasi to escort them. In the course of the assault one Bahadur Singh received injuries and two policemen and a number of Arya Samaj preachers received more or less severe injuries.

The cause of this unprovoked attack, as given by the accused, was that one Dharmbir in the course of his lecture insulted their religion and used obscene language towards Mahomedanism.

Mr. Minsen, who originally tried the case, sentenced the accused to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. The Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal against the conviction and sentences.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Oct. 11, 1915.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

The notable speech which Lord Hardinge delivered at the farewell dinner given to him at the United Service Club at Simla, on Friday night, is one which, we think, will have been read with sympathy and appreciation by every class of people in this country. Lord Hardinge was not, as he said, singing his "swan song"; that is a regretful pleasure which is fortunately not to come for another six months. But he was bidding farewell to the salubrious hill station where the Government of India passes the greater part of its time and his address was in the nature of a valedictory oration to a body of men, most of whom have been closely associated with the work of the Viceroy, during the last five years; and the occasion had therefore more than the interest attaching to a formal entertainment. And His Excellency very naturally took advantage of it to pay a "warm and grateful tribute," as he described it to "all the civil and military officers who have been my help and mainstay during the past five years." The tribute was not only grateful, it was sincere and graceful in tone and expression, and must have been the more welcome to those who heard it, as coming from a man with Lord Hardinge's sterling reputation for honest and straightforward speaking. Those who receive Lord Hardinge's thanks and compliments know that they are the recipients of no mere formal and conventional complimentary phrase-making, such as we are so much accustomed to at functions of this character, but the real gratitude and appreciation of a man who has never been known since he came to this country to utter a word that he did not mean or to compromise with his convictions. Lord Hardinge may not have achieved all that he desired during the last five years, but he has never fallen into the temptation, to which so many in high administrative posts succumb, of pretending for the sake of appearances that he is in agreement with things as they are because he has not the power, or the wish or the capacity to alter them.

Thus the expressions of appreciation to which Lord Hardinge gave utterance in a few simple phrases have a special value. The Civil Service of India has been the subject of many high encomiums from departing Viceroys and Governors, some of them couched perhaps, in somewhat exaggerated terms, but we venture to think that none will be more highly valued by the members of the Service than that of Lord Hardinge, which suffers from no rhetorical redundance and comes from a man who has been the helmsman of a policy to which, it may as well be frankly said, they are not as warmly attached as the Viceroy himself. But, as Lord Hadinge says, differences of opinion are a valuable indication of independence of thought and character and should help to mould opinion without interfering with friendly relations. One of the best features of political life in England is the extent to which private friendships and an appreciation of an opponent's honesty of purpose are preserved amid the most bitter antagonisms and heated struggles in the political arena. And it would be a poor outlook for India if the day came when her public life failed to aim at the maintenance of similar ideals. And we hope we may say that the tribute that Lord Hardinge paid on his own behalf to the devotion to duty which characterises the civil servants of this country is fully endorsed by the country at large. Differences of opinion there are, and very bitter ones too, as students of the columns of this journal are well aware, but it is refreshing to be able to pause on such occasions as that afforded by Lord Hardinge's speech, to express the hope that, if there is an earnest desire based on principles of good polity, to transfer from the hands of the bureaucracy much of the power which it now enjoys to those of the people, and to make the administration more responsible to the latter, that does not obscure the appreciation of the honest labours and conscientious purpose of the officers of the administration as a whole, even if some of them continue contumaciously to believe in the perpetuation of a form of Government out of which this country has now grown. But as Lord Hardinge said:

"England has instilled into this country the culture and civilisation of the West with all its ideals of liberty and self-respect. It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India. It is necessary for her to cherish the aspirations of which she has herself sown the seed and English officials are gradually awaking to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable the achievements of their predecessors, a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future in guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new rolé of guide, philosopher and friend, is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy and imposes upon you self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the power you have hitherto wielded. Let it be realised that, great as has been England's mission in the past, she has a far more glorious task to fulfil in the future in encouraging and guiding the political self-development of the people."

No words could have better expressed the task which lies before British officials in this country, in order that they may help India to achieve that ideal, the fulfilment of which we trust is not far distant, when she will be regarded in every respect as the "true friend of the Empire" and not merely "a trusty dependent." It would be hateful and impossible to suppose that any Englishman could wish for any other ideal to be placed before his country in its dealings with India, when we recall the glorious tribute so spontaneously paid to her by that honest soldier, Sir James Wilcocks, which was quoted by Lord Hardinge on Friday,—that "after 37 years' service mostly in India, I fell your decision to send a corps here has resulted in firmly establishing the fact that India is not only a possession of, but a tower of strength to England."

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITIES

The affairs of the Calcutta University have come prominently before the public eye lately by the attempts made by certain members of the Senate, first to expose its alleged financial weakness and then to decry its alleged zeal in producing too many graduates. It appears that the high percentage of passes in the B. A. and Matriculation examinations in Calcutta has frightened certain people who still think that progress of education in India should proceed at a halting pace. A motion was, therefore, recently brought before the Senate by Dr. Watson, Professor of Dacca College, asking for enquiry into the causes which have led to such a large percentage of passes! The Senate, however, very properly rejected the motion, on Sir Asutosh Mukerji undertaking to bring forward a comprehensive resolution, intended to cover an enquiry into the equipment and recent development and necessary improvements in schools and colleges. The resolution naming the Committee was brought before the Arts and Science Faculties at their joint meeting, when, however, the Vice-Chancellor read an extraordinary letter from Mr. Hornell, *ex officio* Fellow and Director of Public Instruction, which reveals the existence of a remarkable attitude on the part of the Bengal Government. The letter purported to say that

Mr. Hornell could not agree to serve on the Committee because the scope of the Committee's enquiry was so wide that he could not possibly spare the time which any useful participation in its labours would involve. As regards the participation in the work of the Committee of any other educational officer of the Government who might be invited to act in it, Mr. Hornell was under the orders of the Local Government instructing every such officer of the Department who was also a Fellow that before accepting a seat on the Committee he should obtain the sanction of the Local Government who would require to be satisfied in view of the scope and character and the probable duration of its enquiry, that the officer concerned could undertake the work on the Committee without prejudice to his ordinary duties.

Similar instructions were issued by the Assam and Behar Governments, and the names of the Directors of Public Instruction of Assam and Behar had consequently to be removed from the Committee. The way in which the three local Governments have acted in unison seems to justify the conclusion drawn by a Bengal contemporary that the Government of India must have a hand in it. The motive of Government seems to be to force the University to act according to their behest or to bring it into discredit. Government officials are to work with Indians only when the latter are willing to accept the opinion of the Government. In Bombay, in the regime of our late Governor, we saw how attempts were made to force the view of Government on the University. But it is evident that the policy of interfering with the duties of officials who are Fellows of the University deserves to be strongly condemned and we trust that the Government of India will take early steps to repudiate it.

FACTORIES AND ACCIDENTS.

In commenting on the latest Annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bombay, on Saturday, we dealt with some of the more important problems of factory labour. Not the least necessary object of the Act is to secure that the conditions and surroundings in which the employee of a factory or workshop toils should be such as will reduce to the minimum the risks he runs in the course, and by the nature of his employment. The Act thus insists on proper fencing of machinery and on the provision of other safeguards, and it is satisfactory to find from the Report that the suggestions of the Chief Inspector in this respect have been on the whole adequately carried out. The importance of measures for the safety of workers can be realised from the fact that during the year the factories exacted from the workers a heavy toll of 22 deaths, 48 serious accidents and 1,532 minor accidents. Of the 22 fatal accidents, the majority were due to machinery. As regards accidents generally, a point to which attention has not been sufficiently paid, is their differentiation as serious or minor accidents. Too much discretion seems to be left to the mill managers and the surgeons to decide whether an accident is serious or minor. Any accident which entails the loss of a limb or faculty and permanent injury, incapacitating the worker from earning his livelihood, should be classified as serious and in such cases the right of the worker to adequate compensation should be recognised, especially in cases where the accident is plainly due to the employer's neglect or disregard of the law. The want of any legal provision for ensuring compensation to injured workmen or the dependents of deceased persons is a grave defect of factory labour administration in this country. The Chief Inspector would have done well to call attention to this defect. He should also have suggested, with a view to the provision of adequate relief in cases of minor accidents, the introduction of instruction in first-aid to selected workmen and the maintenance, by the manager of every mill, of a chest of first-aid appliances,—suggestions which have already been carried out by the Government of Madras. It is pleasant to observe that in this city at least some of the mill-owners have not been forgetful of the need of adopting some measure to relieve the hardship of employees as a result of the war. Grain shops have been established on the premises of some of the cotton mills in Bombay with the object of assisting those work-people who have been unable to get credit from grain dealers to the same extent as formerly. Constant enquiries, says the Report, are being made with a view to testing the success of the experiment, and we trust that it will soon be tried by all the mills in the city.

Notes of the Day.

Greek Neutrality from Day to Day.

Amid the host of speculations, rumours and reports that come over the cables day by day, regarding the attitude of the Greek Government it is difficult to imagine what can be the real truth, which we shall probably only learn when Greece definitely decides to range herself on one side or the other; which she will do we suppose when King Constantine can see a little more clearly who is coming out on top. For the present he is adopting the pose of a President Wilson in miniature. On Saturday we learnt that the new Government was benevolently neutral towards the Allies; now we learn that at the desire of the King, they are going to declare "strict neutrality," as his Majesty does not desire to put himself in conflict with any of the Powers, a rather strange declaration for a monarch whose shores are being used for the landing of an allied force. It is fair to conclude from this, that the Allies owe it entirely to M. Venezelos that the landing at Salonika was permitted. But it is surely too late for King Constantine to talk of strict neutrality. His brother-in-law at Berlin has probably a different idea of strict neutrality. Fortunately there is little reason to doubt the attitude of the Greek people, judging by their reception of the Allied troops, and it is, therefore, cheering to learn that the Cabinet will be forced to meet the Chamber, the Government having exhausted the constitutional means of avoiding this for the present year,—whatever that may mean.

The Cabinet and Conscription.

The writer of "A London Diary" in "The Nation" writes a propos of the conscription campaign:—

The conscriptionists' agitation goes on, if, only because its promoters have not begun to realize what an edged tool they are playing with. I find Labor members holding up hands of horror at the light-headedness of its leaders and agents. It is a society business, with a family interest extremely active in it; it is run in Parliament as a kind of bye-product of officer activities (rather strangely liberated from service at the front), and by men who, in comparison with the weight of character on the other side, stand for no great personal force; while behind it stands a really sinister movement to force a dissolution on the top of a resignation of the conscriptionist group in the Cabinet, or of as many of them as can be screwed up to the revolutionary pitch. But its grand error is that of putting aside or thinking to cajole the resistance of labor. With all these miscalculations, I believe it would stop to-morrow if Mr. George were not judged to be at its back, and able to stem the labor opposition.

We quote this as an interesting and authoritative Liberal view of what has been going on. But it would seem that since it was written the Lloyd George-Churchill-cum-Curzon-Lansdowne party have had some sort of a quietus

Resources Still Open.

And judging also by what has since happened it would seem that the writer of the above extract had a fairly accurate idea of the prevailing currents and that the voluntary system would continue to hold the field for he added:—

However, though the anti-conscriptionists in the House are slow to organize against the incessant wire-pulling of the other side, their faith is quite unshaken. The capital fact is now out that the voluntary system has roughly yielded three millions of soldiers. No sophistry can sweep that particular truth into a corner. It is, as Lord Kitchener said, "magnificent." It is also conclusive of the true moral of the way to get the few more hundred thousand men who may be wanted, if, indeed, we can afford to draw another hand from the military and civil workshops. Half-a-dozen methods of appeal are still open to us, and who is to say that, until they have been tried, we must rush into compulsion? Why not try a personal appeal of the King? Or the co-operation of the trade unions (which could be had to-morrow if it were asked for)? A statesman cannot dam up all these sources unless he *wants* to dam them up while he sets the stream of force flowing.

Zeppelin Raids.

The Home Office recently published an account of the latest Zeppelin raid in London District. This account was drawn up by an impartial observer and it shows how these night raids are not fair acts of war; but of indiscriminate murder. Almost all the unfortunate people who have been killed have not only been non-combatants but non-combatants of a kind which it has been hitherto the honourable practice of civilized warfare to exempt from attack. As to material damage, none has been done which affects the use of any building connected directly or indirectly with the conduct of the war. It is indeed remarkable that with 700 square miles of London area for target these Zeppelin pilots have not managed to achieve any results that can even be claimed as of military advantage. The Home Office Observer proceeds to give a few pictures of the effects accomplished by the officers and crew of one of the recent airships which visited London:

One picture is of a workman's dwelling through the roof of which a bomb dropped. Right under the roof was a little flat in which four children had been put to sleep. Two of them, after being put to bed, had got up surreptitiously to make tea in an adjoining room; you can see the bed that they left now, a mass of blackened and charred sheets with the mattress torn to pieces. They escaped by a miracle, but in the small bedroom next door to them the other two children were killed in an instant. Another picture is of a motor-'bus—eighteen passengers, driver, and conductor. A bomb falls on the 'bus and kills nine, injuring the rest. Both the driver's legs were blown off, and he died shortly afterwards in hospital.

The Calmness of London.

A letter received in Bombay from a lady in London gives an interesting glimpse of the calmness with which the people of London behave during one of these raids. During the raid referred to above, this lady was sitting in the stalls of a theatre. Suddenly the roar of the guns of the anti-aircraft artillery was heard and everybody realised at once what was happening. There was not the least panic. Not a soul stirred from his seat, and the entire audience sat out the performance, the actors going on calmly with the play as though nothing were happening. Coming out of the theatre a taxi was sought but none was to be had, owing to the demand for vehicles to proceed to the spots whence a Zeppelin was most likely to be seen. Motor busses, however, were running as usual and one was entered by the lady and her brother. The passengers were taking matters quite calmly, seats on the roof being mostly in demand in order to have a view of the Zeppelins. On the way West the anxiety of the passengers was rewarded and a Zeppelin, looking like "a huge luminous cloud," was seen passing overhead. This may have been and probably was the same vessel that afterwards bombed a motor bus. On getting home our correspondent found the rest of the household having supper in the basement, as a precaution, though by that time it was thought that the danger was over. While the danger was imminent they had been out in the street, in the hope of seeing one of the airships!

Where France Gets Men.

Now that France is coming to rely more and more upon her Colonial recruits, it is interesting to remember, the "Westminster Gazette" remarks that they are coming from the vast districts of Africa that Lord Salisbury once alluded to as containing "very light land; that is to say, it is the Desert of the Sahara." Sir Henry Stanley and the late King of the Belgians saw further than Lord Salisbury. "The French," said Stanley, while Britain was laughing at the "very light land," "have got the best of it, for they have got the country which breeds soldiers;" and King Leopold wagged his head at the French plenipotentiaries as he said, "Ah! yes. I see what you want there. You are looking for men." And by all accounts France is finding men there to-day. However, that does not detract from the characteristic humour of Lord Salisbury's comment.

An Amazing Suggestion.

In the minutes of the July and August meetings of the Council of the European Association just issued, there is a passage which gives a curious insight into the strange working of the minds of those who direct its affairs. The Madras branch, it appears, raised the question of the advisibility of moving the Government to translate Lord Bryce's report into the vernaculars, in order to further the dissemination of a more general knowledge of its terrible indictments. At first it was felt that there was a good deal to be said in support of the suggestion, but it was argued that "as the report was very voluminous, it was doubtful if the section of the Indian population, whom it would benefit most, would read it." The matter was thus left in abeyance, but since the meeting the president considered "it would be inadvisable to publish abroad amongst the uneducated classes of India facts showing that people of a so-called highly civilized European nation could act in the way proved in the report"! And these are the people who have been pressing on the Government the expulsion of every German after the war and the boycott of German trade. Surely, they would like the "uneducated classes" to realise that there is some solid moral ground for doing that? What a pestilential state of mind!

Official and Personal

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Colonel W. D. Henry, C.I.E., V.D., Honorary Treasurer of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, vice the late Sir Arthur Ker. On the departure of the Hon. Mr. Kershaw his place on the committee will be taken by Lieut.-Colonel C. W. G. Richardson, Army Headquarters Staff.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER GAINS IN WEST.

GREAT BATTLE IN RUSSIA.

SERBIA ATTACKED,

BRITISH DARING IN DARDANELLES

The Allies' trenches are steadily pushing forward north-east of Loos and Hulluch in Artois where they have gained ground varying between 500 and 1,000 yards. They have also made appreciable progress in Champagne, capturing several trenches and two forts included in the salient held by the enemy in front of his second line.

The most intense battle is raging in Russia for the possession of Dvinsk, where the Germans have long been making despairing efforts to smash the Russians. All his attempts from other directions having completely failed General Hindenberg is now attacking in force from the north. His thrust is ten miles from the fortress. The Russians are resisting with superb obstinacy and even themselves progressing at some points.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that during the past month fighting in Suvla Bay has been confined to nightly patrol actions, bombing attacks and rushing of houses, with the result of a gain of three or four hundred yards along the whole four miles of the centre Suvla front

A thrilling story of the adventures of Lieutenant D. Hughes, a submarine officer, is contained in an Admiralty statement This intrepid officer swam ashore in the Sea of Marmora at night time and single-handed succeeded in dynamiting an important railway line

A Serbian communiqué says the enemy crossed the frontier at several places, the advance guard which crossed at Belgrade being partly destroyed and partly captured.

A message from Salonika, dated the 7th instant, states that 32,000 Allied troops, of whom 5,000 are British, have hitherto landed with artillery and munitions.

The "Temps" says that since the Turco-Bulgarian treaty persecutions of the Greeks in Turkey has greatly intensified, and there have been many assassinations

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIANCEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

President Wilson's fiancée is the widow of a leading Washington jeweller, and belongs to a Virginia family.

FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN WEST.

INTENSE BATTLE RAGING IN THE EAST.

ALLIES' TRENCHES PUSHING FORWARD.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN LOOS REGION.

GREAT ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 10.

The evening communiqué says:—

The Germans this morning renewed their attacks on our trenches in front of Loos but were driven back to their trenches. There was a violent artillery duel in the afternoon along the whole Artois front.

We completely repulsed a counter-attack in Champagne against the Tahure Hill and dispersed gatherings of troops preparing a fresh attempt. There was bomb and aerial torpedo fighting in the Argonne. We recaptured a trench from the enemy in Lorraine.

It is announced that on the 9th instant repeated attacks by enemy on our new trenches were repulsed. Our trenches are steadily pushing forward north-east of Loos and Hulluch where we have gained ground varying between five hundred and a thousand yards in depth.

A great enemy attack yesterday on the whole of our new area was repulsed with heavy loss. We won another German trench. Our losses were comparatively slight.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON LOOS REPULSED

PARIS, Oct. 9.

The evening communiqué says the Germans to-day, after an intense bombardment, attempted a violent attack on Loos and its approaches North and South. They were completely repulsed with heavy losses.

We made fresh appreciable progress in Champagne, south-east of Tahure, and gained a footing in a work called the Trapeze, capturing several trenches and two forts included in the salient held by the enemy in front of his second line. We captured over two hundred prisoners, a trench mortar and some machine guns.

There were artillery actions in Western Argonne, in Pretre wood and the Vosges.

FRENCH COMMAND THE SITUATION.

ENEMY'S POWER OF CONCENTRATION PARALYSED.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

Men wounded in the capture of Tahure all have a strong impression that the French command the situation both from the point of view of artillery and also from that of courage and interpidity of the infantry.

They say that at the rate at which things are going now the Germans will be unable even to think of a counter-offensive for some time to come.

The French heavy artillery paralyses the concentration of reinforcements and the bringing up of supplies to such an extent that the last prisoners had had no food for two days and were without ammunition.

CEASELESS CANNONADING IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

There was ceaseless cannonading in the Artois and Champagne regions, at Roye, Tracy le Val, in Argonne and on the Heights of the Meuse. There was also lively fighting in the communication trenches eastward of Tahure Hill.

GREATEST FRENCH SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The capture of the hill northward of Tahure is undoubtedly the greatest French success in Champagne.

Berlin's statement that the French penetrated the first line in the direction of St. Marie night indicate activity even nearer the railway but at a less important point. Moreover Berlin claims that immediate counter-attacks ejected them.

NEW CANADIAN WAR LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, Oct. 8.

A new Canadian war loan is announced. The amount is not stated but it is rumoured to be thirty million sterling, at five per cent.

ENEMY'S ASSAULT ON LOOS

ATTACKERS MOWED DOWN.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It is officially stated that the German losses in the attack on Loos were very heavy. The assault was delivered in three successive waves, followed by column formations.

All were mowed down by the combined fire of the infantry, machine guns and artillery, only a few elements gaining a footing in one of the recently conquered trenches between Loos and the Lens-Bethune road.

Other violent and repeated attacks south-east of Neuville St. Vaast were likewise repulsed. Our recent progress everywhere has been maintained.

Our artillery nipped in the bud with a curtain of fire a German night counter-attack east of the Navarin farm. The enemy's only reply to our progress south-east of Tahure has been a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells.

Several strong reconnoitring parties in Lorraine attempted to attack the French outposts in the forests of Parroy but were completely repulsed except at one point, from which the stormers were partially ejected.

BRITISH WAR COUNCIL.

A FULL ATTENDANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Curzon is in bed. He has been absent from the meetings of the Cabinet War Committee for some days. He hopes to resume attendance next week.

The Cabinet council which was summoned for yesterday was postponed until to-day. Instead of a Cabinet meeting there was a War Council at Downing Street yesterday, attended by Mr. Asquith, Earl Grey, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Simon, the French Ambassador and representatives of the French Government and Army were also present.

FRENCH MINISTERS VISIT LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The French Premier and the Minister of Marine have paid a flying visit to London. They returned to-day.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AERONAUTICS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The French Minister of Aeronautics has been to London conferring regarding the British and French military air services.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' NERVES.

MANY CASES OF SUICIDE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Central News's" correspondent at Petrograd in view of General von Hindenburg's statement that the nation whose soldiers had the strongest nerves would win, draws attention to the increasing number of suicides in the Germany army.

During the Russian retreat the enemy strove to demonstrate the strength of nerve by numberless cruelties. At the villages of Charna near Dumbina they covered the streets with the bodies of tortured men, women and children. The next morning 19 bodies of German soldiers who committed suicide, were seen. These men had been shooting peaceful inhabitants. Again at Przemysl when the Germans were firing thousands of guns some frenzied by the fearful sight shot themselves dead with their own rifles or pierced their own hearts with their bayonets. After Przemysl General Mackensen issued an order to the troops that the wives and children of the suicides would not receive pensions. The total number of soldiers suicided at Przemysl was 111. On the Dniester and near Grovno there were similar cases due to the soldiers' dislike to facing overwhelming fire.

LORD CRICHTON-STUART.

LIFE GIVEN FOR SAVING A FRIEND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It appears that Lord Crichton-Stuart was killed trying to save Major Browning who was reported missing.

The Germans had recaptured a section of a trench and Major Browning was last seen in a dugout.

When Lord Crichton-Stuart heard that Major Browning, his bosom friend, had been left behind, he lad an attack to recue him and was shot through the head.

GREAT BATTLE FOR DVINSK.

ANOTHER GERMAN FAILURE.

HINDENBERG'S NEW TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.

The Germans are compelled to admit another failure at Dvinsk where they have long been making despairing efforts to smash the Russians.

The battle is now assuming a new phase, General Hindenburg attacking in force from the north, all his attempts from other directions having completely failed. He even got within three miles of the town but was forced to abandon his efforts. Now his thrust is ten miles from the fortress, his huge guns trying to cut a road through the Russians. Infantry masses are also employed, but they are only moving by inches, the Russians resisting with superb obstinacy and even themselves progressing at some points.

Russian warships have fiercely attacked the Germans in the region of Schlock, where the enemy's left wing rests on the Gulf of Riga, some twenty miles from the town of Riga. The naval guns silenced the German batteries and caused great damage to the trenches.

Elsewhere at many points the Russians have displayed a skilful initiative. The Russian Staff speaks of hot bayonet engagements in the Pripet swamps. It is noticeable that at this kind of work the Russians are invariably successful.

BIG GERMAN FORCE AGAINST DVINSK

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is estimated in Petrograd that the Germans are employing seven hundred thousand men with the object of capturing the town of Dvinsk and on the Dvina line.

BATTLE BECOMING MOST DESPERATE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.

A communiqué says the battle near Dvinsk is becoming most desperate. Many German attacks are reported but the Russians captured three hundred prisoners north-west of Dubno and 1,175 near Novolexinetz on the Galician frontier.

Enemy submarines again apepared on the Crimean coast and Russian destroyers pursued them.

GERMANS TAKING UP WINTER QUARTERS.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTHERN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.

It appears as though the Germans are taking up Winter quarters.

Their forces before Dvinsk are now linked up with those in the Vilna district giving practically a straight line southward.

The Germans are still ten miles from Dvinsk, the Russian resistance having been magnificently stern.

There are indications that the Germans are sending strong reinforcements to the Southern front.

RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN

FIERCE FIGHTING ON WHOLE FRONT

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.

The capture of altogether 3,870 prisoners by the Russians in the fierce fighting on the whole front and the destruction of a German transport by a British submarine near the German coast in the Baltic are the main features of yesterday evening's communiqué, which describes the fighting in the Dvinskregion as incessant. Both sides have captured trenches and the artillery duels have been very fierce.

The communiqué shows that while the Russians are more than holding their own in the lake region east of Vilna, they have been particularly successful in the southern theatre from near Dinsk to Tarnopol in Galicia, storming several villages and fortified positions and making big hauls of prisoners and machine-guns.

An Austrian communiqué admits that the Russians in great strength and abundantly supplied with ammunition are attacking on the whole East Galician-Volhynian front and have penetrated the Austrian trenches at two points near Tarnopol.

FRENCH PRESS AND MR. KIPLING.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Sympathetic references are made in the French press to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's loss.

ATTACK ON SERBIA

ENEMY FARES BADLY.

ADVANCE GUARD DESTROYED OR CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Serbian communiqué says the enemy crossed the Save at Yarak, Progarska, Zabrej, opposite Ostroojnitza, and Ciganlia, and crossed the Danube at Belgrade quay and at Ram.

The advance guard which crossed at Belgrade was partly destroyed and partly captured, the prisoners numbering over a hundred and including a number of Germans, some of whom had been transferred from the Italian front.

The enemy at Yarak, Zabrej and Progarska have been pinned to the brink of the river with enormous losses. At other crossing the struggle continues.

ATTEMPT ON GRECO-SERBIAN RAILWAY.

BULGARIANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is reported in Rome that the Bulgarian comitadjis who were attempting to cut the Greco-Serbian railway were repulsed with heavy losses.

MUSTAPHA--DEDEAGATCH RAILWAY.

BULGARIANS TAKE OVER THE LINE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.

A telegram from Sofia says the Bulgarians to-day took over the railway line from Mustapha to Dedeagatch. Bulgarian trains started running immediately.

PROLONGED ATTACKS ON BELGRADE FORTS.

ATHENS, Oct. 9.

Prolonged attacks were made on Wednesday against the forts and positions protecting Belgrade Attacks were made against Semendria on Thursday but the result is not known.

STRENGTH OF ANTI-SERB CONCENTRATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter states that telegrams received in diplomatic quarters put the strength of the Teutonic anti-Serb concentration at 400,000.

The Bulgarian Consul in Britain has resigned as a protest against the inconceivable madness of the Bulgarian Government.

The Budapest paper "Azest" says that wholesale arrests of the leaders of Agrarians are taking place in Bulgaria.

ADVANCE OF AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NISH, Oct. 8.

A communiqué says that the Austrians and Germans have crossed the Save between the estuary of the Drina and Iron Gate.

GENERAL JEKOW TO COMMAND BULGARIANS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.

A telegram from Sofia says that King Ferdinand yesterday afternoon informed the Cabinet that General Jekow, the War Minister, would command the army in field.

ALLIES' REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.

The Allies' representatives left last night. Representatives of the King and Government bade them farewell at the station.

DEPARTING MINISTERS RECEIVED BY KING FERDINAND.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.

Prior to their departure the British and French Ministers were received by the King.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE KING FERDINAND'S GUEST:

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.

A telegram from Sofia says that Prince Hohenlohe, extraordinary German Ambassador in Contantinople, arrived in Sofia as guest of the King and afterwards proceeded to Bukharest where he will remain some days.

LON... AN EVEN...

COMPULSORY ...S I R...

CLEAVAGE IN THE CABINET.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND VOLUNTARYISM.

ALLEGED INTRIGUE TO FORCE AN ELECTION.

The Bulgarian mobilisation, a crisis in the Cabinet, suddenly and sensationally revealed, and the introduction of the War Budget were the exciting events of Mail week.

The cleavage in the Cabinet was revealed by the "Daily News." It is alleged that there was an intrigue to force the issue of Compulsory Service to a general election.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill joined the Conservative members of the Government, with the exception of Mr. Balfour, in favour of Compulsory Service.

The reception of the Budget, says our correspondent, clearly reveals the spirit of the British Public.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Three events, widely different yet each of immense importance, confront the London correspondent who attempts to detach and describe the significant things of this week, First, there is the Bulgarian mobilisation, which has stimulated our political and military critics to every form of speculation. Secondly, there is the obscure Cabinet crisis, made public some days ago by the very candid revelations of a leading Liberal organ. Thirdly, there is the McKenna Budget, which, although it is the third War Budget, is the first to bring home to the English taxpayer the economic terrors of modern warfare. Upon the first of these matters I say nothing here—for the obvious reasons that we know nothing at the moment, though the situation may easily be disclosed within a day or two, and that, whatever happens, guesses and explanations sent from London upon such a subject as the decisions and intentions of Bulgaria would be absurdly out of date before they arrived at Bombay.

THE CABINET PLOT.

It surprised nobody that the question of Compulsory Service came, in some degree, to a head just before the meeting of Parliament. That was the plain purpose of the Northcliffe campaign, and the hardly less plain purpose of Mr. Lloyd George's sensational preface. All the signs pointed to a break in the Cabinet, a fierce struggle in Parliament, and a grave crisis in the country. The political wiseacre who said that Cabinet crises were generally over before the public knew about them, and never came about for the reasons declared, was not perhaps very wide of the mark. But in the present case, while the personal forces were not well understood beyond a comparatively small circle, the division of opinion had long been patent enough. The public, however, would have known next to nothing about the trouble if the "Daily News" had not broken away from the restraint which has been voluntarily and steadily submitted to by the Liberal Press even since the formation of the Coalition Government four months ago. Very cautiously, here and there (as for instance, in occasional paragraphs in the "Nation"), hints have been given that the real difficulty in the National Ministry has been Mr. Lloyd George.

TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

His alliance with the Conservative advocates of Compulsory Service brought, naturally, an altered balance of power in the Cabinet, and the marked difference of tone between his speeches and those of Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener revealed the essentials of the difficulty to the least sophisticated of politicians in the country. The "Daily News" supplied the facts which made the situation clear. It first published the main results of the Cabinet committee on compulsion, presided over by

(Continued on page 10.)

...N TO ...G OF ALLIED TROOPS.

BULGARIAN TROOPS DESERT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A Salonika message dated October 7th to the "Daily Mail" says that thirty-two thousand Allied troops, of whom five-thousand are British, have hitherto landed with artillery and munitions.

The Bulgarian forces on the Greek frontier have been ordered to move to the Serbian frontier.

Four-thousand Bulgarians have deserted, refusing to fight against Russia.

HOW THE LANDING WAS EFFECTED.

TROOPS SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Salonika correspondent of the Milan newspaper "Il Secolo," describing the landing of the Allies, says great trans-atlantic liners, followed by smaller transports with material, and escorted by destroyers, entered the harbour at eight in the morning while warships guarded the entrance.

The landing began at nine o'clock. Greek gendarmes kept order. Waiting on the quay were a Greek colonel, two French Colonels and two Serbian staff officers.

Anchored opposite the quay were Greek transports with mobolised troops from the Piraeus. When the first French detachment landed the French Minister at Athens welcomed them with a cordial message.

The first gun landed at 9.30. Soldiers in companies, preceded by drummers and trumpeters, marched to the camp which was already prepared. Inhabitants were silent though interested spectators, admiring the splendid equipment.

Four British staff officers awaited the troops at the camp. The British encamped on the higher ground, and the French on the lower. The transports were loaded with many batteries of seventy-fives, quick-firers munitions and horses.

The streets of Salonika presented a lively appearance, British and French officers mixing with the Greek soldiery.

TROOPS PRESENT ARMS TO CITY.

RAPTUROUSLY WELCOMED BY SERBIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Further Italian accounts of the landing at Salonika, state that the troops, before breaking rank in camp, presented arms to the City, then reformed and marched to the Greek barracks where they again saluted the City with drums beating and bugles sounding.

The Serbians rapturously welcomed the Allied troops from Salonika and showered upon them gifts of flowers and fruit.

BRITISH GENERAL ARRIVES AT SALONICA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Berliner "Tageblatt" states that a British cruiser brought Brigadier-General A. D. Hamilton to Salonika on October 3rd.

KING CONSTANTINE'S ATTITUDE.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

According to semi-official information from Athens the new cabinet, in accordance with the King's desire, has decided to maintain strict neutrality.

The King is reported to have declared that he intended to enter into a conflict with the King's desire, has decided to consider the Greco-Serbian Treaty as not compelling Greece to come to Serbia's help in the present circumstances. His policy, in fact appears to be opposite of that advocated by M. Venezelos.

ROYAL PRESENT TO M. VENEZELOS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The King has presented M. Venezelos with a signed portrait inscribed "In memory of our joint efforts."

GREEK NEW CABINET AND CHAMBER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent says that the new Cabinet must meet the Chamber since the power of the Crown regarding prorogation has already exhausted for the year.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT SURPRISED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Corriera Della Sera's" correspondent lately at Sofia says the King and Government were confident until the last moment that the action of the Entente would not exceed diplomatic conversations. The landing at Salonica surprised all. At Sofia he witnessed the present mobilisation as well as that of 1912 and was greatly struck with the difference. Everywhere was deep silence in lieu of joyous enthusiasm.

PERSECUTION OF GREEKS IN TURKEY

PARIS, Oct. 8.

The "Temps" says that since the Turco-Bulgarian treaty persecutions of the Greeks in Turkey has greatly intensified.

The Greek language has been forbidden everywhere and there have been many assassinations.

Many Greeks have been driven into the interior of Asia Minor where death awaits them.

SUBMARINE OFFICER'S SUPERB HEROISM.

THRILLING ADVENTURE IN SEA OF MARMORA.

BLOWS UP A RAILWAY SINGLE-HANDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A thrilling story of superb courage and hardihood is contained in the Admiralty statement of the adventures of Lieutenant D. Hughes, a submarine, officer in the Sea of Marmora.

He went ashore at night time, partly swimming and partly on a raft, and climbed semi-precipitous cliffs endeavouring to blow up a railway.

He reached the line in half an hour and perceived the Turks guarding the viaduct. He made a detour, having hidden his dynamite and weapons, to see if the other side of the viaduct was unguarded, but this was fruitless. Consequently he searched for a spot where he could do great damage to the railway.

BOLTS AFTER LIGHTING FUSE.

Turkish soldiers, a few yards away, heard him light the fuse and Lt. Hughes bolted, firing on his pursuers, who returned the fire. He was forced to run a long distance owing to unscaleable cliffs, but eventually reached the shore and plunged into the sea just as the dynamite exploded with terrific force blowing up the railway.

He swam out to sea blowing a whistle, which was the prearranged signal for the boat, but no reply came and he was compelled to return to shore to rest.

He again swam out to sea, having discarded his bayonet, revolver, etc., and swam a mile before the submarine picked him up. It was now dawn and the Turks were firing heavily, but Lt. Hughes came through unscathed. He swam all the time in his clothes.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

GROUND GAINED ON SUVLA FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that during the past month fighting in Suvla Bay has been confined to nightly patrol actions, bombing attacks and rushing of houses with the result that we have gained during this period an average of a little over three hundred yards along the whole four miles of the centre Suvla front.

BRITISH MONITORS.

INTERESTING NAVAL SURPRISE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

German communiqués twice this month have referred to British monitors operating on the Belgian coast.

As the three Severn monitors which began bombardment a year ago, are officially stated to be in the Dardanelles and the Indian Ocean, experts point out that five vessels mentioned by the Germans are new ships.

Their utility has been one of the most interesting naval surprises of the war, and they have been particularly free from accident.

ACTIVITY OF ALLIES' SUBMARINES IN BALTIC.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A telegram from Compenhagen says owing to the activity of British and Russian submarines in the Baltic much of the traffic between Sweden and Germany has been diverted through Denmark.

CREW OF SUBMARINE E-13 ON PAROLE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.

The officers and crew of the stranded submarine E13 have been placed on parole. Commander Layton is the guest of Prince Axel.

TWO SMALL BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Two small British steamers have been sunk.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

Lord Curzon,—showing that Mr. George had the backing of Mr. Churchill and the Conservative members, with the conspicuous exception of Mr. Balfour. To be sure, there was nothing very fresh in this, for the instructed person, but it was news, and important news, to the multitude. Then came the sensational article, from Mr. A. P. Nicholson, Lobby correspondent of the "Daily News," announcing that Mr. Lloyd George and his allies were resolved upon forcing the issue in the Cabinet, to the point of resignation and a general election. This, of course, made a tremendous sensation in the Press,—all the more because of the enthusiastic support which the "Daily News" has given to Mr. Lloyd George in practically all his schemes since the historic Budget of 1909. The Northcliffe papers came forward with scornful denials: insisting that there was no plot and that the organs now opposed to Mr. George are in league with those whose interest it is to obscure the truth as to the military and industrial situation. There was, according to these journals, no plot in the Cabinet, but a cabal outside resolved upon doing everything to prevent the mobilisation by compulsion of the whole resources of the nation.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POSITION.

Mr. Lloyd George, as we know, is never silent under attack, and this declaration of a Liberal revolt against the George-Curzon-Milner combination was doubtless recognised by him as the most serious menace to his position. Hitherto he has never been called upon to meet a great opposition coming from his own side. His future career provides by far the most interesting personal problem of the hour in England,—a problem no less interesting and puzzling than that of Joseph Chamberlain thirty years ago. Party questions and programmes are of necessity suspended in England. By common consent the war must be conducted by a Coalition Ministry, and it is hardly conceivable that, when the time comes for the making of peace, the work of negotiating peace will be entrusted to any other kind of Government. The question then arises: Who is to be the head of the Government which will have the task of ending the war? Mr. Asquith, it may be, if peace should not be very long delayed. But if Mr. Asquith, for all his personal authority and command of the nation, should find it advisable to relinquish the helm? Twelve months ago, perhaps six months ago, there could have been only one answer: his successor would be Mr. Lloyd George. The events of the past half-year, and especially since the reconstruction of the Government in May, have in the view of all instructed observers, made any such succession impossible. The Minister of Munitions could not form or lead a Government to-day, in view of his altered standing in the House of Commons. And if the present Coalition should show signs of weakening,—as a Government including Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill must do in certain circumstances,—the choice of a Prime Minister would be a task of extreme difficulty. Mr. Balfour is too old and tired; Sir Edward Grey, in the opinion of a great part of the nation, would be the natural head of a National Ministry. But to-day the conscriptionist leaders would oppose him without mercy, for it is well understood that no member of the Cabinet sticks to the old Liberal principle more firmly than he. The one thing certain seems to be that it could not be Mr. Lloyd George, who during the last few days has markedly modified the form and tone of his appeal.

MR. GEORGE'S REPLY.

The disclosures and attacks of last week aroused him to reply, in the shape of a letter to a hypothetical constituent. Anyone who compares this document with the preface of a week earlier will note the evidences of transformation. The preface was a clamorous warning, a loud call to the nation to submit to a new discipline. The letter begins with a greatly toned-down statement that "voluntaryism has exhausted its utility," goes on to appeal for a fair chance for the Government to decide, and complains of the prevalence of "premature anger" and "personal recrimination," of "clatter and racket outside." The issue, Mr. George adds, is the gravest any country has ever been called upon to decide. "Let it be settled in a spirit worthy of its gravity." The reply of those who raised the cry of alarm in relation to the Cabinet is, as we should expect, that the clatter and racket came originally from the Northcliffe Press, and that it is not on their side that anything has been done to imperil the unity of the nation. In his connection a great deal of attention has been bestowed upon a speech made by Mr. J. H. Thomas on behalf of the railwaymen's union,—a speech which contained a declaration to the effect that conscription would be resisted by the Union if it were decided upon without a full statement of the military facts and expert arguments. There can, however, be no room for serious doubt upon this point. The real decision will be made by the military authorities. If they prove to the Government that the existing system is unable to keep up the supply of recruits at the necessary level, the Government will, as a matter of course, lay the situation before Parliament and the electorate. That is what would and must happen; and the knowledge that it is so makes it all the more regrettable, from every point of view, that the root question of national security should have been made the subject of political strife.

PAYING THE WAR BILL.

The main points of Mr. McKenna's unexampled War Budget are already familiar to your readers, so that there is no necessity for me to recapitulate them. It would perhaps be impossible to cite any more convincing evidence as to the spirit of the British people than is furnished by the reception of the new taxes. The Budget has had many different adjectives applied to it. Some papers call the proposals "bold," which clearly they are not. Others praise the general equity of the taxes, the attempt to distribute the burdens equally and to bring all classes into a scheme of communal sacrifice. So far the Budget has met with no serious antagonism, except in regard to the import duties. As part of a revenue-raising expedient these are laughable; but it is known that they represent a compromise between the Free Traders and the Tariff Reformers in the Cabinet. As for the taxes in general, they are accepted by the Liberals without demur as being lighter than was anticipated, while the Tories are pleased because the payers of super-tax are let off much more easily than was expected. The small business man and the professional man earning a modest salary are, as always, most heavily hit. The Government must be prepared to hear a wail from these. They will ask—how should they refrain from asking? Why a man earing £300—£400 a year should be required to pay almost one-eighth of his income in one direct tax, while the rich man must have an income of £10,000 a year before he has to yield a sixth. The exemption limit is lowered from £160 to £130 for men without families; but no attempt is made to tax the wages of working men which are often much higher than the salaries of clerks and subordinate Government servants. It would need to be a courageous Chancellor of the Exchequ who decided to tax the working man, except indirectly through his food, drink, and tobacco. Mr. Lloyd George did not make any movement towards it in his two war budgets, and Mr. McKenna is far more cautious Chancellor, has not attempted even under the heavy pressure of these days It is not clear why spirits, and beer should escape further imposts, especially as the published figures show that the country's drink bill has gone up during the war.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

We may, however, anticipate that the next Budget, a black shape of the ensuing half year, comes to be framed, not a single luxury and few necessaries will be permitted to go free. The question for the present is: How far does the Budget go towards paying the war bill? The answer is that it goes a comparatively little way. The estimated expenditure of the year ending March next is 1500 millions sterling. The estimated revenue, including the yield of the new taxes, is only £305 millions. There will accordingly be a deficit on the year's working of over 1200 millions, to be met by loans, voluntary or forced. In the presence of such a result it seems merely childish to put a halfpenny on sugar and to deprive the English people of the convenience and benefit of the halfpenny post. Thiss last is a niggling little matter which, we may hope, the House of Commons will know how to deal with. We can send a postcard, but not a letter, for a halfpenny. India for sixty years has enjoyed the privilege of a halfpenny letter post and a farthing postcard; and I am not aware that, under any stress of famine or public debt, the Finance Department has proposed to abolish or suspend it.

LATE LIEUT. WARNEFORD.

KING'S LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

King George has written as follows to the mother of the late Lieutenant Warneford: "It is a matter of sincere regret to me that the death of Lieutenant Warneford has deprived me of the pride of personally conferring on him the Victoria Cross."

MEXICAN TROUBLE.

CARRANZA GOVERNMENT TO BE RECOGNISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

It is announced that the Pan-American Conference in New York unanimously decided to recognise the Carranza Government in Mexico.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's Washington correspondent anticipates that America will recognise Carranza's Government in a few days.

EARTH SLIDES IN PANAMA.

REFUND OF CANAL DUES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The War Department has approved the refunding of Panama Canal dues to steamers which were unable to proceed through the Canal owing to the recent serious earth slides. Several steamships decided to continue their passage by the Magellan Straits.

PANAMA CANAL CLOSED FOR REPAIR WORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

A message from Panama says that Colonel Goethals announces that the Canal will not be reopened until a permanent channel is cut through the slide zone, even if the work occupies the remainder of the year.

FRONTIER TRIBAL ATTACK.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS TO ENEMY.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AGAINT MOHMANDS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The following Press communiqué is issued:—

Early on the morning of the 8th instant Lashkars from the Mohmand tribes were found to be occupying the low hills from Matta to Darwazagai on a frontage of eight miles. Their total strength was estimated at 9,000 As it was desirable to wrest the initiative from the enemy, General Campbell, commanding the First Division, decided to attack. The ensuing operations were completely successful. The enemy showed no inclination to advance into the plain to meet our attack, but clung to the rocky hills beyond the border. Our advance was well prepared by artillery and was pushed forward towards these hills. The Brigade on the right was confronted by the strongest section of the enemy's position and became heavily engaged, but carried its task successfully.

Later on, the enemy attempted to turn both our flanks, but these attempts were frustrated by our Cavalry on the right and by an Infantry Brigade and detachment of Khyber Rifles on the left. Armoured car units were usefully employed in reconnaissance work and also came into action to cover the subsequent withdrawal of our cavalry. The Artillery did special good execution and the enemy is reported to have suffered serious loss. Our subsequent withdrawal was successfully carried out, the enemy making no attempt to follow up.

Our casualties, as at present reported, total 60 including three British and one Indian officer wounded, and four of other Indian ranks killed.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS

WAR FORGES A LASTING LINK.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Appealing for comforts for Indian soldiers at a meeting at Kensington Lady Sydenham said that in view of the increase of the war theatres the needs were greater than ever.

The chief requirements were knitted articles. Government now supplied clothes and underclothes in abundance.

Indian ladies had worked for the soldiers as never before and the common cause must draw Indians and Europeans together with a lasting link.

Common interest and sympathy in sorrows caused by the war could do much to promote a mutual understanding of the different races in India.

With the growth of knowledge the great possibilities for good open to British women in India would be more and more realised.

NEEDLE-WORK GUILD.

QUEEN MARY'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Queen Mary, in a letter to the women of the Empire, appeals once more to their loyalty and love to continue their splendid and generous support of the Needlework Guild, in providing comforts for our sailors and soldiers.

BRITAIN'S SEPTEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Imports for September showed an increase of £25,286,312, and exports an increase of £5,634,331. The former was mostly in food tobacco and raw materials, the latter in raw materials, cotton, wool, iron and steel. Export of cotton rose a quarter of a million.

TINNED MEATS FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.

The Minister of Agriculture has offered the War Office tinned meats covering the possible output of Canada for six months.

DISOBEDIENCE TO GERMAN OFFICERS.

FRENCH MINISTER'S SON PUNISHED.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

Lieutenant Delcassé, son of the French Foreign Minister, who is a prisoner in Germany, has been sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment for disobedience to German officers.

LUGUBRIOUS COTTON PROPHECIES.

IMPORTANCE OF COTTON INDUSTRIE BEING MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Speaking at Liverpool, Mr. Runciman said, that the lugubrious prophecies regarding the declaration of cotton as contraband had turned out incorrect. He would be glad to see exports of cotton cloth kept up to the highest level. This would support us and our Allies not only in a military but in a financial sense.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

TRAGEDY AT MYMENSINGH.

ESCAPE OF ASSASSINS

CHILD OF THREE ALSO MURDERED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

A tragedy of an outrageous nature occurred late this evening at Mymensingh, when Mr. Jatin Bose, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was shot dead at his house with a revolver.

Details obtainable up till now show that at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Bose had just come home, and was sitting on an easychair in a room on the western side of his house near the window and his wife and child were inside the room chatting with him. The entrance to this room leads to the verandah.

Superintendent Bose suddenly heard footsteps on the verandah and asked his wife and other women in the room to retire, as he thought visitors were coming to call on him.

The assassins then walked into the room and fired eight or ten shots in quick succession before anyone could come to the rescue of the unfortunate Superintendent. The assassins then made good their escape.

The landlord of the house, Babu Hridayanath Ghose, was the first to arrive at the scene of occurrence. He saw three or four men with coats or shirts on, running eastwards of the house. The death of the Superintendent was instantaneous.

LATER.

Babu Jatindra Mohan Bose was the full name of the Deputy Superintendent, who was shot dead this evening at Mymensingh. The latest reports from Mymensingh state that the youngest boy of Jatindra Mohan aged three years, who was standing near his father, was also shot dead.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Out of respect for religious scruples the body of Mr. Ghose was dissected by a private practitioner named Harendra Babu in presence of the Civil Surgeon.

The five-years old boy of the deceased playing in front also was assissinated. The dead bodies after the post-mortem were carried to the burning ghat by relations shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The bier was followed by the District Magistrate, Superintendent of police and others.

The people of Mymensingh are shocked at th's abhorrent crime, third of its kind there.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF EGYPTIAN MINISTER.

REPORT OF A SECOND ATTEMPT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes that there was a further sensation in the attempted assassination of the Minister of Wakfs, Ibrahim Pasha Fathi. His Excellency had gone down to Alexandria in order to accompany the Sultan at the Friday prayer, He was waiting on the Cairo platform and had just shaken hands with some Egyptian army officers, when there approached him a young man with some newspaper in his hand. Suddenly this man dashed at him and brandishing a long knife, which he had concealed in the papers, he stabbed the minister three times. The assailant was arrested by an orderly. The minister is fast recovering. This is the second time that Fathi Pasha has escaped assassination within the past two months.

There is no further news of the enquiry into the attempt on the Sultan's life last July.

WAR WEARINESS IN GERMANY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Standard's" special correspaadent at Zurich while admitting that the ruling classes of Germany are still confident and that public opinion is generally on the Government side, cites numerous evidence of war weariness. The Cardinal who is the Archbishop of Cologne is a persistent advocate of peace and arranged a great peace demonstration and a huge procession to the Cathedral where special prayers were to be offered for the 26th September. There was no interference until the Socialists decided to join when the authorities objected and the scheme was abandoned. The Chaplain to the forces writing to the "Kolnische Volkszeitung" rebukes arm-chair fire-eaters and says that the men at the front, the best of whom are tired, are bitter at the losses and terrible sufferings. The correspondent concludes by quoting from the "Vorwarts" the statement that "the idea that Germany cut off from over-sea supplies is able to feed its population is a dangerous deception. Germany cannot properly be fed by the products of her own country It is true we are able to hold out for a limited time but only at the cost of the nation's health now being undermined by systematic deprivation and under-feeding.

LORD HARDINGE.

SPEECH AT U. S. CLUB DINNER.

ENGLAND'S MISSION IN INDIA

TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the farewell dinner given by the members of the United Service Club:—

"General Bunbury and gentlemen of the United Service Club,—I cannot thank you sufficiently for the great compliment that you have paid me in inviting me to dine with you to-night and for the friendly cordiality with which you have received the toast of my health. Nor can I adequately express my appreciation of the very kind words in which you General have referred to me and my poor efforts in these troublous times. In responding to this toast I realise that were I to follow in the footsteps of some of my illustrious predecessors I would seize the occasion to review the more salient events of the past five years and in fact it has been hinted in some papers that such a deliverance was expected of me, but if such are the expectations of any here I am afraid I am going to disappoint them; for as your President has justly remarked this is not my final farewell to many of you whom I see around me this evening and glad I am that this is so. Consequently what I may say to-night can hardly be regarded as my swan song, since six months will still remain before my final extinction. These are exceptional times in which we are living and on such an occasion as the present, when we should present to the world united front, any controversial topic would be unseemly and out of place. You will, therefore, excuse me from making any allusions to questions of a purely political character. This naturally reduces the field of discussion and makes it more difficult to find suitable material for my speech, since even the Simla Town Hall upon which an illustrious predecessor of mine waxed eloquent in a farewell speech had disappeared without the assistance of the earthquake that he longed for from the horizon upon which he described it as a "gaunt graceless protuberance" and no other has taken its place to serve as an object for eloquence. To-night I should like, however, to take this opportunity to pay a warm and grateful tribute to all the civil and military officers who have been my help and mainstay in governing this country during the past five years. No words of mine can adequately express my appreciation of and gratitude for the services that they have rendered to me and my Government from the very highest to the lowest ranks in my Council. I have been fortunate in having coadjutors, who have loyally assisted me in many difficult problems that have risen and that are still before us. It is they who are responsible for the administration of the great departments of Government and share with me the burden of the Indian Empire for which I am responsible to our Sovereign and his Government.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

It would be almost ludicrous to suggest that we have never had difference of opinion. There are among us diversities of gifts, diversities of training, diversities of temperament. I have sometimes thought one or other of them wrong and one or other of them has probably at one time or another thought me very wrong indeed and I am sure they constantly think one another wrong, but I have always regarded such differences of opinion, based as they are on a sincere and earnest desire to serve the best interests of your King and this great country, as a valuable indication of independence of thought and character, which helps to mould opinion without in any way interfering with the friendly relations that have always existed between us. Some changes have taken place and others are immediate in my Council but I am confident that the happy traditions of the past five years will be fully maintained. Nor should I omit to mention on an occasion such as this the valuable assistance and co-operation that I have invariably received from the very distinguished body of men who are Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces. They each in their own degree have their local problems to deal with and their task has been one of difficulty during the past year of war, although I trust that it may not be thought invidious on my part to refer to any in particular.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Amongst such a capable leading of men who have rendered loyal assistance to me and my Government during these past years, I feel that I must bestow my meed of unstinted praise on our friend Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, whom I am glad to meet here to-night. It is to his quick sympathy, balanced judgment, courage and vigilance with which he dealt with a critical situation last spring that the Punjab has the peace and tranquility that she now enjoys, nor should I fail to refer to the very valuable services rendered on the frontier by that remarkable and very capable man Sir George Roos-Keppel, who, with the assistance of the military authorities and even with diminished resource, has succeeded in holding our frontier inviolate against repeated attacks by the barbarous and fanatical hordes of tribesmen and has kept the flag flying on every frontier post, while maintaining peace and order within our border. I feel that I am fortunate in having at hand during a crisis like the present such men as Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir George Roos-Keppel.

INCREASING DIFFICULTIES OF ADMINISTRATION.

I think all will admit that the difficulties of administration in India are increasing year by year and the utmost possible credit is due to that great body of civil servants who, many of them unknown to fame and many under the most trying conditions of climate and surroundings, carry on their onerous duties bearing unselfishly and without complaint the burden and heat of the day and just do their duty. These are men for whom I have great respect and sympathy and I speak not only of the Indian Civil Service but of the members of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Police, Forest, and all the other great services that help to make the wheels of this Empire run smoothly. It had been my good fortune to meet and my privilege to make friends with a select few who have risen to eminence in their service and in the Secretaries to Government and other high officials whom I see here to-night. I feel that I have been surrounded with an extremely able body of men who have never spared themselves to assist the Government of India and that with such strong men gaining in years and experience we need have no qualms, as to the higher offices of Government being filled by officers of ability and distinction in the years to come.

If I have ever been wanting in the outward expression of the gratitude that I feel let me make amends at this table and assure them that without their loyal assistance I could not have faced the labours of the past five years and having told you who represent them here how greatly I appreciate the ability and devotion to duty of the Civil Services. May I also say what is in my heart regarding the future. England has instilled into this country; the culture and civilization of the West with all its ideals of liberty and self-respect.

A GREATER DESTINY FOR INDIA.

It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India. It is necessary for her to cherish the aspirations which she has herself sown and English officials are gradually awakening to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable the achievements of their predecessors a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future in guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new role of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy and imposes upon you self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly but surely you must divert yourselves of some of the power you have hitherto wielded. Let it be realised that great as has been England's mission in the past she has a far more glorious task to fulfil in the future in encouraging and guiding the political self-development of the people. The goal to which India may attain is still distant and there may be many vicissitudes in her path but I look forward with confidence to a time when strengthened by character and self-respect and bound by ties of affection and gratitude India may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire and not merely as a trusty dependent. The day for the complete fulfilment of this ideal is not yet, but it is to this distant vista that the British official should turn his eyes and he must grasp the fact that it is by his future success in this direction that British prestige and efficiency will be judged.

THE ARMY.

I will now say a few words about that very distinguished branch of the public service, the Army. When I first read the warrant of my appointment as Governor-General of India it was with some surprise that I found that my office carried with it the position of head of the military forces in the East Indies. I confess that this gave me pleasure as I belong to a family or soldiers and sailors almost without exception and had I not been plucked at the age of twelve as an ill-grown weed and medically unfit for the Navy I should probably have been by now a dyspeptic Admiral or a retired Captain. However, a benevolent providence willed otherwise and since my arrival in India I have always taken the greatest possible interest in all that could concern the efficiency and welfare of the Army in India. I need not refer here to the discussions that preceded the appointment of the Army in India Committee in 1912. The Report of this Committee was completed in 1913 and shortly afterwards much to my regret the health of the late Commander-in-Chief broke down. When I foresaw the impending retirement of Sir O'Moore Creagh and realised how difficult it would be to try out the recommendation of Lord Nicholson's Committee I impressed on the authorities of Home the urgent necessity for the appointment of the very best military administrator that could be found in the British or Indian armies in the person of my friend General Sir Beauchamp Duff.

TRIBUTE TO SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

The news of his appointment came to me as really good news but since the outbreak of this war how still more thankful I have been that I have at my right hand in command of all the forces in India such an able loyal and devoted public servant as the Commander-in-chief in India. Nobody knows so well the immense services that he has rendered to the Empire in the equipment and organisation on an unparallel scale of the Indian forces that he has despatched to three of the four continents of the world, the immense quantities of rifles, guns, ammunition and war material of every kind that he has supplied and all this without a hitch of any kind. The uninterrupted success of our arms in Mesopotamia, the only campaign in progress under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief, speaks volumes for his Excellency and for the officers acting under his orders. It is clear to me that when this terrible war is over, the whole of the military organisation of the Indian Army will have to be reconsidered in the light of practical experience gained during this war in order to still further increase its efficiency and when that moment arrives I shall congratulate the Government of India on having so experienced and capable a Commander-in-Chief to carry out that most difficult task in all his work. Sir Beauchamp has had the devoted help and co-operation of the capable and distinguished officers of the Head-quarter Staff and of the Army Department whose work is extremely heavy and unceasing. No body of men could have had more arduous and responsible work to do during the critical times through which we are passing. Sir Beauchamp Duff knew I know that their loyal whole-hearted assistance could be absolutely relied on and I think Sir Beauchamp will be the first to declare how much we owe to the abilities and hard work of the distinguished soldiers he has about him. Troubles there have been and these are likely to continue, I need hardly remind those assembled here the succession of serious actions on our frontier since the outbreak of the war. Let me take this opportunity of congratulating all concerned upon the skill and gallantry with which they have been conducted. Those who have taken part in them have been fighting the Empire's battles every whit have laid down their lives on the bloody fields of Flanders or the Dardanelles. To those of you, whom duty has retained here let me say this, it may be that you personally have not taken part in any military operations but the brains and organisation that have enabled them to be brought to a successful conclusion are to be found at head-quarters and if you will consider the enormous mass of work that has been accomplished in sending troops to the various fronts and keeping them supplied and then after India had been depleted of troops in reorganising, what was left, for that defence that has been so wonderfully thought out and carried into execution. You have no cause to be down-hearted. Your post may not have been one of danger and may have lacked the glamour of military glory and you can hold up your heads with the best of your more fortunate brothers whether you be regimental or staff officers you have a body the right to take pride in the thought have been parts of the splendid machine that has enabled us to give help to the Empire in Flanders at a time when every trained soldier was a treasure beyond price and not only in Flanders but also in Egypt, the Dardanelles, Africa, China, Aden and not least in Mesopotamia where our gallant troops have faced and defended and defeated the courageous foe and have shown courage to bear the hardship and discomforts of a horrid climate, such as it is almost possible to imagine or describe.

GENERAL WILCOCKS' NOTE TO THE VICEROY.

Before heaving military subjects I should like to read you the quotation from a letter that I received about a month ago from General Wilcocks dealing with other aspects of our Indian troops that may not be so well known. He writes:—

"I am glad you think they have done their share. After 37 years service mostly in India I feel your decision to send a corps here, has resulted in firmly establishing the fact that India is not only a possession of but a tower of strength to England. The discipline of the corps has been above reproach. They have behaved like gentlemen and the French and British both know it well. If they had done nothing else they would still leave Europe with a clear sheet as citizens of the Empire."

These are words that are good to hear. Now let me say a word or two upon another theme which has made a deep impression upon me during the few years that I have spent in India. Long before this war broke out I was profoundly impressed by the hard life that is so often the lot of the wife of the British officer or official in India. How often is the young bride fresh from her country home in England compelled for various reasons to spend year after year and without the companions and comforts to which she has been accustomed the hot weather in the plains when the house is hermetically closed for more than half the day to keep out the heat and where there is neither ice nor electric-fan to cool the overheated atmosphere. Than when her children are but a few years old she has to take the cruel choice of leaving her husband and to spend a life, which in any case must be a life of yearning and tears for the absent and often in straightened circumstances. It is a true saying that the British Empire in India has been built up on tears; for tears are the inevitable lot of wives, mothers and children of those serving in India. To me the bravery of the English wives and mothers in India is an unceasing wonder. That has only been increased since the outbreak of this war by their complete absence of panic amidst surroundings of panic-mongers by their uncomplaining surrender of their best and dearest to their country's claims and by their silent separation and departure elsewhere. When I read as I have sometimes read in the English press that English women in India are frivolous and think only of amusement I grow fairly indignant for although it may have been the fashion in the past for certain journals to write of Simla as an abode of frivolity and the home of scandal, I can honestly say that during the five summers that I have spent I have never seen or heard of any but the most harmless and healthy amusement nor has the breath of scandal ever reached my ears and that in Simla now you have only to go to the work rooms to see the true spirit of the women of England in India devoting their whole time and energy to making receiving and despatching necessaries and comforts for our brave troops at the various fronts and I have good reason to believe that the same is to be found in almost every big and small town in India and it should not be forgotten that without the unselfish efforts to these ladies our troops would not be provided with many comforts which they now enjoy and which it is not the business of the military authorities to provide.

At the same time I should like to draw attention to the splendid work and co-operation of the Indian ladies in the despatch of comforts to our troops. I have myself been a witness of their unselfish and tireless work in Bombay and I believe, and in fact know that the same energy and devotion to the welfare and comfort of our soldiers is being shown by the Indian ladies of Madras, Calcutta and elsewhere. As the head of the Government and of the army I am deeply grateful to them.

HIS DEVOTION TO DUTY.

You have referred, General Bunbury, in sympathetic terms to the difficult times that have been my lot and to the personal sorrows that have been my fate. Well, it has been very hard, but the thought of duty and the hope that I might still do something for India have helped me through and given me fortitude to bear the strain. Although the ship of the State has so far met good weather and land is already in sight. I, the pilot, know that there may still be hidden shoals to be navigated and further storms to be encountered before the good ship of the state arrives safely in a port to be recommissioned by my successor. I am confident that with the help and good will of British and Indians alike the good ship will safely and surely make for the port. And now I feel that I have already detained you all too long and in thanking you again for your kind hospitality to me this evening I will only say that when I return to my old home at Fenshurst and look again upon the Simla Deodars and Rhododendrons that were brought home and planted by my grandfather, my many memories of Simla will remain as fresh and green as they and amongst these one of the happiest will be our gathering here this evening.

One Kunhathuthi of Ponani, Malabar, stands charged under section 232 I. P. C. for alleged manufacture of counterfeit coins. The Police discovered the secret mint and arrested the accused with tools, moulds and different sorts of coins from one anna to one rupee. It is said the imitation was highly successful. The accused is said to have been absent for some years, probably studying the art elsewhere.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes that leading members of the National Congress and the All India Moslem League are being invited to a conference at Bombay, before the Congress, on basis of paper published, entitled "Home Rule League." They will form the constitution and rules of the League, to be approved by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir S. Subramania Iyer. No members will be admitted until after this meeting.

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Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
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Equery to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
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ECIAL ...RVICE)

LOND... Oct. 7.

...g casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

...olonel H. J. Madocks, Welsh ...

...n H. T. Allen, Seaforths.
...n N. K. Cameron, Camerons.
...in E. C. Deane, Medicals.
...ain A. C. Gathorne-Hardy, Cameron-...

...aptain L. S. Hogg, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain B. W. Hoyle, Welsh Fusiliers
Captain I. F. Mackay, Gordons.
Captain J. Reid, Highland L. I.
Captain J. Thomson, Highland L. I.
Lieut. E. C. Barclay, Motor Machine Gun Service.
Lieut. A. A. Ferguson, Londons.
Lieut. C. H. Scholey, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. D. K. Walley-Dod, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Clark, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. K. Dunlop, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. W. Harvey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Kempster, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Linsell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Murray, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. L. Pemberton, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Simpson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. M. Owen, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. Russell, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Stuart, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Watts, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. O. Hulm, Devons.
Lieut. G. L. Marshall, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Denison, Rifle Brigade.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Captain H. McWilliams, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. P. H. Drake-Brockman, East Surreys.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain E. J. Richardsch, Yorkshires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. J. L. Bullough, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. C. D. Fowler, West Surreys.
Lieut. J. C. Miles, Highland Lights.

MISSING.

Captain F. B. Binney, Artillery.
Captain F. H. Hunt, Shropshires.
Lieut. R. E. Lodge, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Willkinson, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Major R. M. Gillson, Wiltshires.
Major G. C. Grahams, Highland Lights.
Major F. W. Greetwood, Lincolns.
Major J. E. Heseltine, King's Royal Rifles.
Major P. J. Paterson, Artillery.
Major J. K. Versturme-Bunbury, West Surreys.
Major F. E. Swainson, Middlesex.
Captain C. A. Davy, Camerons.
Captain A. J. Douglas, Camerons.
Captain G. M. Fraw, Camerons.
Captain G. R. Dubs, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain M. Mallalue King's Royal Rifles.
Captain A. C. Edwards, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W. M. Escombe Londons.
Captain A. D. Laurie, Londons.
Captain E. Gordon, Medicals.
Captain A. P. Hamilton West Surreys.
Captain E. C. Luxmore, West Surreys.
Captain G. H. Metcalfe, Northamptons.
Captain W. O. Times, Hertfords.
Captain W. R. Whitson, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain W. C. Wilson, Leicesters.
Captain A. Wardlaw Ramsay, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. H. M. Blair, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. G. Dansey, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. A. D. Derviche-Jones, Liverpools.
Lieut. J. L. Elston, Northamptons.
Lieut. W. P. Hawkins, Shropshires.
Lieut. J. H. Jackson, Londons.
Lieut. H. O. Roberts, Londons.
Lieut. G. B. Slater, Londons.
Lieut. M. Luby, Engineers.
Lieut. N. I. Mackenzie, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. E. H. Mitchell, Artillery.
Lieut. A. J. Stewart, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. N. Allen, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Asser, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. Barlerin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C. F. Ryan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Barstow, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. A. Macpherson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Beckingham, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Bishop, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. P. Bruce, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Budden, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. G. Case South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Hogg, South Lancashires
Second-Lieut. F. B. Chapman, Londons.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Clarke, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. C. V. Kerpen, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Price, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. L. E. Cook, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Gundall, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. G. Donaldson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Foster, Shropshires
Second-Lieut. R. B. Galt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Hennessy, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. C. McEwan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Mudford, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Palmer, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Peart, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. A. Wyatt, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. A. McNivon, Camerons.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Collinson-Morley, East Kents.
Capt. B. J. Deighton, Middlex.
Capt. F. V. Dyer, Middlesex.
Capt. N. Y. Welman, Middlesex.
Capt. C. W. Cooper, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt. W. M Hughes-Hughes, Welsh Regiment.
Capt. H. P. Mackenzie, Scottish Rifles.
Capt. G. C. Willcook, London Regiment.
Capt. A. C. Riley, London Regiment.
Capt. J. H. Ryan, Liverpools.
Capt. H. L. Skrine, Somersets.
Capt. C. W. Wolseley-Jenkins, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. W. W. Goldsworth, South Lancashires.
Lieut. W. A. Lock, Wiltshires.
Lieut. P. F. Newton-King, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. J. S. Prince, London Regiment.
Lieut. C. F. Symons, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. H. Trotter, Berkshires.
Lieut. F. E. Tiplady, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Barton, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Brown, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Case, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Spalding, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Frost, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. H. Kerr, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Henderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Mellish, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Panes, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. Scudamore, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Fawcett, South Stafordshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Hurst-Brown, Oxford and Bucks.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieut. J. D. Belgrave, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. G. Field, Oxford and Bucks.

MISSING AND WOUNDED

Capt. R. S. Clarke, Shropshires.
Lieut. W. Rollo, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING, BELIVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A. D. Gillespie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut F. G. Plant, West Surreys.

MISSING.

Capt. E. N. Buchan, Manchesters.
Capt. E. K. Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Mitchell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W. J. Wilkinson, Leicesters.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The 220th list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Captain H. W. Milne, 74th Punjabis.
Jemadar (previously Colour-Havildar 1121) Jagdam Singh, 89th Punjabis.
Subadar Sarabjit Gurung, 2/8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jamadar Barne Thapa, 2/8th Gurkha Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Subadar Hari Singh, 14th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Mal Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Keshar Shah, 89th Punjabis.
Subadar Tot Singh, 124th Connaught's Baluchis
Captain D. G. Ridgeway, 2/3rd Queen Alexandra's Gurkhas.
Jemadar (previously Havildar 2623) Hira Singh Thapa, 1/8th Gurkhas.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain V. Percey Smith, 20th Deccan Horse.

WOUNDED AND MISSING: BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

Subadar Pahalsingh Gurung, 2/8th Gurkhas.

CORRECTION.

Correction to the 97th list of casualties from Mesopotamia: Second-Lieutenant H. Mears (I.A.R.O.), 22nd Punjabis, reported wounded now officially reported accidentally hurt not wounded.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The 221st casuality list from France and Belgium reports a number of Indian Rank and File, killed and ounded.

In the 219th list from France and Belgium, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Brakespear; Second Lieut. J. T. Tyson (I.A.R.O.) of the 2/3 Queen Alexandra's Gurkhas, shown missing, now officially reported missing, believed killed.

Lance-Corporals Dennis and Kenney; Privates Hilton, Watkinson, Cochrane, Butcher Carter, Noon, Gill, Green, Slade and Gilbert of the 2nd Battalion, North Lancashire, reported killed in British East Africa and a number of Rank and File wounded.

Mr. W. G. A. Hanrahan, Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, has received from Lady Ker a very grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered by the St. John Ambulance Brigade at the funeral of the late Sir Arthur Ker, in recognition of whose long and valuable support to the St. John Ambulance movement in India the Brigade furnished an escort and bearer party on the occasion under Mr. P. H. Marshall.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

39-14—424-13—Bhimji and Co, Amerchand Madhowji and Co a firm v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co, Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshia D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

518-15—Shroff D and D. Framji Nasserwanji Panday and anr v Bachoobai Nasserwanji Panday, Jehangir M and Somji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain and V, Part heard, 10-8-15.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and C.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and G.

635-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jillobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co. Aboobacker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v Abubakar Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Th. Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

551-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B and Co.

189-15—Madhowji K and C. Damodherdas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

169-15—Surajmal and Co. H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I. v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After Appeal Court Work is Over.

For Ex-parte Decree.

597-15—Captain and Vaidya, Velji Kara v Dayal Khatao and ors, against 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

858-14—Mans H M and Co, Mariambibi widow v Ashabai widow and ors, F P Pavri, Part heard.

94-15—Malvi H M and R. Fulchand a firm v Prithiviraj Bhagwandas a firm and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

173-14.—**Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.**

206-14—Mehta D and L. Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadardina and ors, Mulla and M. Jehangir M and S, Little & Co.

78-15.—**D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.**

440.15.—**Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & M.**

1240-14.—In person, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez. Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogatraj & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F D.

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

22-15—Ardesir H D and Co Thakoredas Atmaram v Moghibai, Captain and Vaidya.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kale and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kale and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Khand L and M, Sabnis and Gore.

184-15—Jehangir G and B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, in person, Jamsetji R and D.

193-15—Manecklal and Co, Gangoobai widow v Vithal Manohar Chiman and ors, Mehta D and Lalji, Rustomji and Gin, Manecklal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

1034-15—Mulji and Tha, Hiralal Chotalal v Ranchordas Vallabhai and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

195-14—**Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji &Co a & ors, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.**

1501-14—Sabnis and G, Popatlal Mulchand v Dadoba Damul Pathare and ors, Jehangir M and S, D J Mantri.

Short Cause.

332-15.—**Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.**

786-15—Motichand and D, Hakimji Adamji v Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai and ors, against 3rd defendant only, 7-9-15.

Commercial Cause.

732-15—Patell and Ez. Messrs Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed a firm v Adamji Jafferji a firm, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

686.15.—Ardeshir H D, & Co. Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

221-14—Daphtary F and D, Haridas Naranji and anr v Khimji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

252-15—Craigie B and Caroe, The Textile Mafg Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd, Soonderdas and Co.

360-11.—**Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.**

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—**Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.**

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—**Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.**

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—**Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Chootilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.**

430-14—Matubhai J and M. The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Narbar Wasudev Raddi and anr, Shroff D and D, Manecklal and Co, as settled.

809-14.—**Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.**

337-14.—**Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.**

1427-14.—**Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.**

559-15.—**Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.**

628-15.—**Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.**

575-15.—**Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.**

577-15.—**D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.**

578-15.—**Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.**

424-15.—**Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.**

583-15.—**Rustomji & Gir. Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.**

779-14.—**Mehta D & Lalji, Laxmibai, widow, v. Pariatibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.**

1070-15.—**Nadirsha & S, Dewobai v. Keshorao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B & Co.**

BAR'S PROTEST AGAINST ORDER OF BENCH.

RIGHT OF FREE ENTRY TO COURT-ROOM.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Mr. Moore, Joint-Magistrate of Muttra, issued the other day the following order to the Bar:—"The Bar is requested not to use the Court as a waiting room unless their case has already been called on, as it is too small and noisy.

Upon this the Bar held a meeting, in which it unanimously resolved that the Joint-Magistrate's order passed on October 6th is contrary to the provisions of section 352 Cr. P. C. and the insinuation that his Court-room has been used as a waiting-room is wholly unjustifiable and is strongly resented by the members of the Bar, who assert the right of free entry in open court to watch judicial proceedings and express strong disapproval of the attitude of the Joint-Magistrate in bolting the doors of his court-room during court hours. It was further resolved that the members of the Bar enter a strong protest against the continued discourteous treatment of the learned Joint-Magistrate towards them and regret it all the more after the assurance given by the District Magistrate not long ago.

INDIGO CROP.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION INCREASED BY 121 P.C.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The first indigo forecast for 1915-16 is based upon reports received from six Provinces, which contain practically the whole area under indigo. In British India, the total area is estimated at 2,58,100 acres as against 1,16,500 acres (revised figure) at this time last year or an increase of 121 per cent. Season has on the whole been favourable except in Bihar and Orissa and in the Punjab. The crop has been adversely affected by recent floods in Bihar and Orissa and in the Punjab by deficiency of rainfall and shortage of canal water. All the provinces except the Punjab show an increase in area sown, the largest increase being in Madras and the United Provinces.

REFUGEES FROM TURKEY.

Amongst the persons who have of late arrived in Egypt from Turkey, is Mr. Harryfield, who was one of the few Englishmen who were left in Constantinople after the war was declared. He states that the population in the Turkish capital shows little hostility to the Entente. Of course, German influence makes itself felt very much, but it is resented and the anti-entente incidents that have occurred have been due entirely to Teuton instigation. Mr. Field was enabled to leave through the intervention of Enver Pasha. Since the declaration of war against Turkey by Italy refugees have been arriving in reduced numbers from Syria, two American cruisers being the only means of transport to Egypt. A good many refugees have been arriving at Alexandria via Greece and the Aegean Islands, whither by permission of the Hellenic Government they had been permitted to make their way from Syria, pending transport to Egypt becoming available.

TO SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

A little self examination is of benefit to the individual at times and if honestly done and profited by, leads to lasting benefit. Same way with a shop. Almost every shop of importance has an ideal,—a standard to live up to, and as in individuals, standards vary. The Whiteaway standard in its shop-keeping is most definite. For instance in the manner of keeping its stocks—there's a place for everything—and everything in its place—and thats of utmost importance in quick shop service—in large institutions such as this. At no better time can we look at ourselves than now—the beginning of a new season, the state of preparedness in which we found ourselves was most gratifying—hard critics though we are. Stocks throughout the entire shop are as neat as a new pin. No shops, even in the West-end of London, we are sure, are more magnificently complete and fascinating in showings of merchandise than this and none more worthy of recommendation in orderly arrangement and well kept condition. In the new developments no effort will be spared to retain the proud prestige already gained in past seasons and to merit an increased measure. The verdict rests with you.

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(Continued on 6 column.)

FIRE FIGHTING.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT.

Mr. W. A. Franham's recently read an interesting paper on the subject of "Fire Brigade Organisation and Equipment," before the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers in England.

MOTOR TRACTION.

After dealing with alarms and call-bells, "perhaps the most important part of the equipment, seeing that a quick call and turn-out is everything if the fireman's duty of preventing rather than extinguishing serious fires is to be efficiently performed," Mr. Farnham deals with the question of traction, which, we agree, should be mechanical. The three types at present in use are to be thus enumerated.

Electric.—This has certain advantages, but is generally only adaptable in large cities where proper arrangements can be made for charging accumulators, and, moreover, these latter are heavy.

Steam.—This has reliability, but the advantage is outweighed by the time lost in steam-raising, or alternatively by the cost of constantly maintaining sufficient pressure to get under way.

Petrol Motor.—This is certainly the most suitable, and it has now reached such a state of reliability as to place it before the horse in this respect, while for both speed in starting and transit the latter is quite outdistanced.

It is simple to handle, and no difficulty is found in training the veriest novice in driving. In passing, the author issues a warning against excessive speeds. Twenty-five miles an hour is ample; higher may lead to accidents, and is not conducive to reliability; but speed must not be confused with hill-climbing ability. In his opinion, the ideal would be a machine capable of taking a fairly stiff hill without appreciable reduction in speed.

ENGINES AND PUMPS.

Mr. Farnham's observations as to traction equally apply to power; for pumps the petrol motor is easily first.

The most suitable type of pump has during recent years been a continuous source of controversy, some favouring the reciprocating, others the turbine, or, to give it its more correct name, the high-pressure centrifugal; but it has been, Mr. Farnham thinks, principally a makers' agitation, each trying to boom his own particular type.

After a lengthy study he has come to the conclusion that it is mainly a question of local conditions; each has its advantages under certain circumstances, but in the majority of cases the advantages are with the turbine.

Except in towns possessing rivers, docks, or other similar large sources of water supply, the author is convinced that a pump with an output of 220 gallons per minute is ample.

NEED FOR ENGINE STARTERS.

Two most important items for a quick turnout are specially mentioned; first, all motors should be equipped with either a self-starter or alternatively, with accumulator and coil ignition attached through duplicate plugs to each cylinder, in addition to the magneto, as even the best of these latter are liable to be slow on a cold night; secondly, the lamps should be of an instantaneous lighting type, either from an electric self-lighting set, or from dissolved acetylene cylinders.

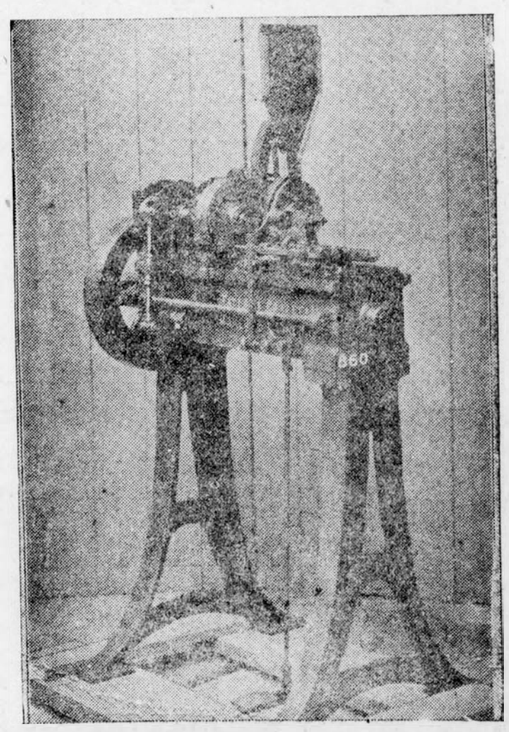
Small, portable, self-contained acetylene lamps should be provided as a stand-by; moreover, they make a useful tool when searching awkward places.

In the subsequent discussion of the paper the speakers were unanimous in agreeing with Mr. Farnham's recommendations on this most important subject. The high praise given to motor fire plant shows how wise is the action of the London County Council in converting from horse to motor the whole of the fire-fighting plant of the metropolis.

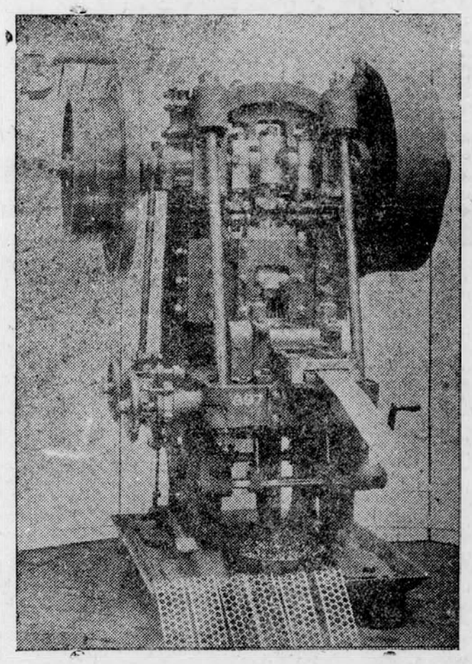
TIMBER AND CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

In the construction of temporary and even of cheap temporary buildings, it is a frequent practice to form the walls of studding covered with expanded metal and cement or galvanized iron, or to fill in the pannels between the studs with concrete, writes the "Irish Builder and Engineer." The studs are usually housed into a timber sill which is bolted to a concrete foundation of rising wall. The result is, as may be expected, that the sill and the feet of the studs rapidly decay. It is curious that at this weak point in the structure, a method, satisfactorily employed in connection with door frames, is not more frequently adopted *viz.*, the cast iron shoe. A shoe can be securely anchored to the concrete while green, and the end of the stud inserted into it and fixed with horizontal pen. The shoe is so formed that any wet finding its way into it will drain out at the bottom, and the foot of the stud will therefore last far longer than would be the case with the ordinary fixing. Light studs about 4 inches by 3 inches with 1 inch fillets secured on the sides, placed 4 feet apart and the space filled in with concrete to which Pudlo or some other damp-resisting material is added, will give a sound, dry, well braced shed wall which can be rapidly and economically constructed.

SPECIAL TOOLS FOR MUNITIONS.



CARTRIDGE CAPPING MACHINE FOR INSERTING CAPS AT THE RATE OF 35 A MINUTE.



CUTTING AND CUPPING PRESS WITH AUTOMATIC FEED GEAR FOR PRODUCING CARTRDGE CUPS.

ELECTRICALLY-OPERATED SUCTION DREDGER.

An interesting type of suction dredger is described in a recent issue of "Engineering News." The dredger is used on the construction of a cut on the Cuyahoga River, Cleveland, U. S. A., and is operated entirely by electricity, which is conveyed to the boat by cable from the bank, where a transmission line runs parallel to the cut. All machinery is driven by three-phase 60-cycle 2,200 volt motors, the variable-speed motors being of slip-ring type. equipped with 14-point reversing controllers. The main dredging pump has 16 inches suction and discharge openings and is direct-connected by means of a flexiable insulating coupling to a 300 h.p. motor mounted on the same bedplate. The pump is designed to deliver 225 cubic yards of solid material per hour through 1,000 feet of discharge pipe to 12 feet above water, when running at 345 revolutions per minute. Owing to the great variation in the length of the discharge pipe required at various times, the motor was provided with controlling apparatus for running continuously with 25 per cent. speed reduction To sluice material into the cut ahead of the dredgees. a 2inch hydraulic giant is mounted on the bow of the dredger. Water for this giant is provided by a 6 inch three-stage Worthington turbine pump, delivering 1,300 gallons per minute at a head of 360 feet direct-connected to a 200 h.p. motor operating at 1,140 revolutions per minute. The cutter drive and suction pipe are mounted on a structural steel ladder suspended at the bow of the dredger on steel trunnions. The cutter is driven through reduction gearing by a 75 h.p. motor running normally at 575 revolutions per minute, but able to operate continuously at half speed.

COMPETITION WHICH WILL FOLLOW THE WAR.

If this had been an ordinary time the president of the Engineering Section, Dr. Hele-Shaw, would have liked to have dealt with the fascinating subject of mechanical locomotion, and review what had taken place since the meeting of the British Association in Manchester half a century ago. But the time, he said, was not an ordinary one, for the war had, as the months had passed by, gradually unfolded the most terrible page in the history of the world. The whole attitude of scientific and professional men in this country at the beginning of the war showed how little they realised the real nature of what was before us. Since March, when it was decided to hold this meeting, the nation had awakened to the fact that matters had become very much more serious. We saw our foe turning every resource towards the active prosecution of the war. Our failure would mean the loss of what had been built up in so many centuries, and, what we valued above all other things, our freedom. It behoved all who were members to show that the British Association, which had rendered such great services to the country in the past, could bear its share of the burden today. He suggested the formation of a special committee of the section, the first duty of which would be to undertake any work which might be of use in an advisory capacity or by research.

GERMANY'S IRON AND STEEL.

We were, he said, in many respects quite unprepared for the war. It would be very disastrous if we repeated our unpreparedness when the war ceased, and we should deserve the worst that could happen to us. It did not want published evidence to convince any practical person of the folly of thinking that a keen and virile nation was going to be crushed out of fierce and vengeful competition. We should appreciate the competition if we considered the marvellous progress made by Germany during the last half-century. He would measure this progress by that of the production of iron and steel. The production of pig-iron had during the last fifty years progressed at a much more rapid rate in Germany than in the United Kingdom. When we came to the percentage relatively to the world's production, we saw that while Germany was steadily rising even in comparison with the whole world output, the production of the United Kingdom was falling at an even more rapid rate than that of Germany was rising. The same facts were true for steel; the relative production in steel of this country was now only 10 per cent., while Germany had kept for many years a quarter of the whole world's production.

Dr. Hele-Shaw, dealing with the subject of engineering education, insisted on the training not only of the professional engineer, but also of our artisans and foremen. The aim of employer and employee was the same, namely, the efficiency of industrial production to increase the return of the investment in labour and capital.

GAS-ENGINE EFFICIENCY.

At the Birmingham meeting of the British Association a preliminary note bearing on the subject of the thermal efficiency of a gas engine was read. The investigation has been continued during the last two years, we were told at the Manchester meeting last week, and has led to the conclusions summarised below.

The various losses have been separately determined by measurements based not on indicator-card readings, but on the rate of change of the kinetic energy of the rotating parts, and thus the errors inherent to the indicator mechanism have been avoided.

In the following summary the performance of the engine is compared with that of a perfect engine working on the same cycle and with a similar gas mixture. At full load, under the most favourable conditions, the indicated horse-power of a gas engine is 88 per cent of that of an ideal engine working with a similar mixture This holds true for all except very weak mixtures; for which the relative efficiency is lower. For mixtures containing only a slight excess of air the above corresponds to an absolute thermal efficiency of 27 per cent., at a compression ratio of 3.75, and 33 per cent. at a compression ratio of 5.6; for mixtures containing twice the amount of air required for complete combustion the absolute efficiencies are 29 per cent. and 36 per cent. The indicated efficiency relative to the gas standard falls from 88 per cent. to 84 per cent. between full and no load.

BRAKE HORSE POWER.

At the full load the brake efficiency relative to the gas-standard varies from 70 per cent. at the compression ratio 3.75, to 67.5 per cent. at the compression ratio 5.6; this holds true for all except the weakest mixtures, for which the relative efficiency is lower. The absolute brake efficiency is 21 per cent. at compression ratio 3.75 and 25.5 per cent. at compression ratio 5.6 for mixtures containing little excess of air, and 2- per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively for mixtures containing twice the amount of air required for complete combustion. The maximum brake efficiency obtained in the experiments described by Professors G. Asakawa and J. E. Petavel at the recent British Association meeting was 27.4 per cent and occurred at the highest compression ratio for a mixture slightly stronger than this.

At light loads, the brake efficiency relative to the gas-standard decreases more rapidly as the compression ratio rises. For the higher compression ratios the increase of theoretical efficiency is just counter balanced by the increase in frictional loss, and thus the absolute efficiency remains constant.

The mechanical losses increase slightly in absolute amount with the load and with the compression ratio. For the engine under test (a 25 h.p. National gas engine) at normal speed (200 revs per min) the mechanical losses amounted to 5.6 h.p. at no load and 6.3 h.p. at full load, when the compression ratio is 3.75; and 6.5 h.p. at no load and 7.0 h.p. at full load, when the compression ratio is 5.6.

The pumping losses are an important part of the total mechanical losses; at a compression ratio of 4.85 they represented 2.3 h.p. at no load and 2.1 h.p. at full load, or 38 and 31 per cent. of the mechanical losses. The loss of power due to thermal losses at full load under most favourable conditions amounts to 12 per cent. of the total available energy, and at no load to 16 per cent.; or this less than one-quarter is due to heat transmission during the expansion.

TIMBER FIREPROOFING.

According to the "Surveyor" the directors of the London and North-Western Railways have decided, after full investigation and exhaustive trial to instal a plant at their Wolverton works for the purpose of rendering wood fireproof by the "Oxylene" process. The wood so fireproofed is to be used in the construction of their railway carriages, wagons, etc., and the plant to be installed will be capable of dealing with 150,000 cubic feet of wood per annum.

"BOMBA MACHINI ELECTRIC

(Conti... 1st column.)

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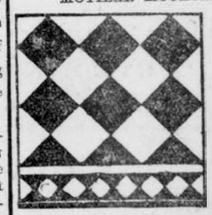

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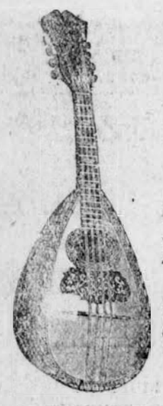

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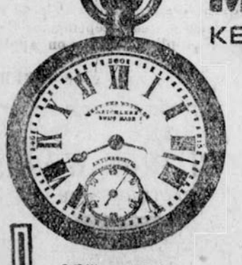

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MR. MARCONI'S WAR IMPRESSIONS.

HIS WORK WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY

Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, who during the war has been serving as a lieutenant in the army of his native Italy, has given to a "Daily Chronicle" representative some interesting impressions of the fighting on the Italian front.

"In France or Flanders," he said, "or probably even in Poland, the nature of the country makes general observation of the conflict very difficult. You hear heavy gunfire all round you, but yourself see nothing except a bit of flat country, ploughed up here and there by shells.

"In the Italian war-zone, however, I often had splendid views of the fighting from a mountain-side. Owing to the mountainous character of the country the war here is naturally much more exciting and dramatic, and the physical factors of courage, daring, individual initiative, and endurance have more chance."

Those were stirring days for the Italian army when, for the first time for many bitter years, it entered the unredeemed provinces that are now steadily being redeemed.

"The posts that marked the former frontiers between the two countries," said Mr. Marconi "had 'Italy' inscribed on one side and 'Austria' on the other. There was tremendous excitement in the ranks one day when one of our men rooted up one of these posts and triumphantly carried it in a cart—between rows of cheering compatriots—for about ten miles further on towards the Austrian lines. On the other posts one often saw the name 'Austria' obliterated and that of Italy inscribed over it."

As was to be expected, the services of the inventor were requisitioned more particularly for wireless work. Italy, according to Mr. Marconi, is probably the best equipped country in the world in this most modern of the weapons of war.

NEW BELGIAN ARMY.

According to a Belgian major the Belgian army, which suffered considerably at the beginning of the war, is now completely reorganized, and is more numerous and better armed than when war broke out. The officer adds:

"Whence have come the recruits who have filled the gaps? The enemy had scarcely crossed our frontier when nearly 20,000 volunteers rushed to the aid of their threatened Fatherland. Then, in spite of the invasion of the country, the Government called up the 1914 class. Are you aware that the decrease in certain provinces has only been 5 per cent., and has never exceeded 20 per cent.? You know that young Belgian refugees in France, England, and Holland have responded en masse to the appeal of King Albert. We have schools for officers, munitions factories, magasines hospitals, and a staff of superintendents which is working perfectly."

RECRUITING IN SCOTLAND.

EVERY FIT MAN IN THE ARMY.

Among recruiting officers in London there is a saying that if conscription were introduced into the country to-morrow it would have little effect, at any rate, north of the Tweed, because in "Caledonia, stern and wild," every fit man has joined the Army.

That is possibly a compliment to Scotland at the expense of the other parts of the country, but it is true all the same, writes the "Daily Chronicle," that Scotsmen have given a splendid answer to the call of country.

"Not awa' yet!" addressed to a laggard, has driven the last of the fit men out of many a Northern village, according to the testimony of a Scottish lady, who recited and spoke at a recruiting meeting in the Strand.

"I know," she said, "villages in Scotland where big, well-grown lads of 15 have had to be dragged away from the recruiting officers after their elder brothers had enlisted. They were not eligible, but they overstated their age and might have been accepted if their parents had not intervened.

"That shows the spirit of the boys, and there are thousands like them in the country districts and provincial towns from Land's End to John o' Groat's, and yet we have in the streets of London many young fellows lounging about doing women's work when they ought to be in khaki."

The Scottish lady's recitation was entitled. "For our King and Motherland," and it was interspersed with musical selections, including "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," played on the cornet by Capt. Short, the King's trumpeter.

Sergeant Cash, who was wounded five times at the front, made a spirited recruiting speech, and with his little son of 6 in complete khaki uniform, added to his already creditable record of recruits.

Another of the speakers was a non-commissioned officer who had also been in Flanders. He expressed his emphatic disbelief in conscription, because, he said, "if you have conscription, you will lose your freedom."

"Apart from that," said this soldier, "what a fine thing it would be for us to say that we went into this war as volunteers and came out of it victorious as volunteers.

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The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

Continued from Saturday.

CHAPTER XXIII.

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To Pauline, basking in the vinesheltered veranda, entered Harry, laughing.

She did not look up nor answer his greeting, but he went on laughing as he lighted a cigarette.

"Having forgiven me last evening in haste, you have repented at leisure. Is that it?" he queried.

"You thought my weakness was forgiveness," she answered, turning in her hammock to avoid his cheerful countenance. "You did an utterly inexcusable thing. That is all I care to say about the matter."

"You mean I did wrong to keep you away from the wedding?"

"Do you think you did RIGHT?" she volleyed, swinging to face him again. "Was not your cruel falsehood the cause of the automobile accident—of poor Palmer's probable death?"

"Palmer is all right—except for his mind. I am sending him to a sanitarium to-day."

"Your machine is waiting," she suggested pointedly.

"I know it," he beamed back to her angry eyes. "I merely came to offer you the morning papers."

"Have they the news of the wedding?" she cried, forgetting herself and blushing for it. "Thank you; you may leave the papers, if you will," she added coldly.

"Just a line or two in them," he said, ignoring the dismissal. Here's "The American."

She accepted the paper languidly and began to turn to the society page.

"You will find it on the first page; it was rather an interesting wedding," he suggested.

She turned back. Her eye fell upon a headline.

LIONS BREAK UP WEDDING PARTY.

Private Menagerie at Large Among Guests.

Pauline looked up with lips parted in questioning surprise "What,"—she began. But Harry had moved to a chair down the veranda and was sitting with his back toward her. She turned again to the paper, reading:

"Miss Sophie McCallan, the surprising heiress, gave society more of a surprise than she intended last evening, when her famous pet lions, breaking from their cages, invaded the drawing room of the superb McCallan country home near Westbury, and mingled with the guests, at her wedding to Walter Trumwell, Jr.

"The lions did not 'mingle' long. The guests, although firmly believing (some of them believing even now) that it was just another of Miss McCallan's practical jokes, preferred the open air to the open jaws of the kings of beasts. If it had not been for the courage of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Jacob R. Kingsworth of, Croydon, the ceremony itself would have been interrupted at the fateful "obey." Dr. Kingsworth continued to the end, amid the roars of the beasts. With the bride and bridegroom he then escaped through a rear door.

"The wedding itself was something of a surprise"——

Pauline let fall the paper for a moment and called excitedly to Harry; but he did not answer. As she returned to her reading, her eye caught this paragraph:

"Although the cages were found to have been unlocked, the McCallan family declared emphatically that the affair was not a joke. This was evidenced by the fact that two of the lions were shot because of their fury. The others were finally driven back to the stable in which they had been housed.

"A lion tamer, named Pietro Garcia, recently engaged to take charge of the beasts, disappeared mysteriously during the excitement. Detectives were dispatched early to-day to Chief Michel Mario's Gypsy camp, near Westbury, on the probability that he might have sought refuge there."

Pauline sprang lightly from the hammock and ran to Harry's side.

"Forgive me; please forgive me," she cried, throwing her arms around his neck. "Oh, isn't it dreadful?"

He took her hands and gently released himself. "Really I don't believe I shall forgive you this time," he said seriously. "It is pretty hard to be suspected by you, my little sister."

"It wasn't I; it was——I mean——" She broke off, frightened. She did not care to widen the breach between Harry and Owen.

"Oh," he said with understanding.

She put her arms about him again and he let them rest there. He lifted one of her hands and pressed it to his lips. But he was frowning. "Polly," he said. "I want you to promise not to leave the grounds today. Will you?"

"Yes, yes!" she promised, "if you forgive me. I love you," she added whimsically.

"Then why the dickens don't you marry me?"

"Because——well——the year isn't up yet, and——"

The sound of fotsteps caused them both to turn and Pauline quickly withdrew her embrace. Raymond Owen had come out on the upper veranda through the French windows of the library. Pauline, a little embarrassed, greeted him as he approached.

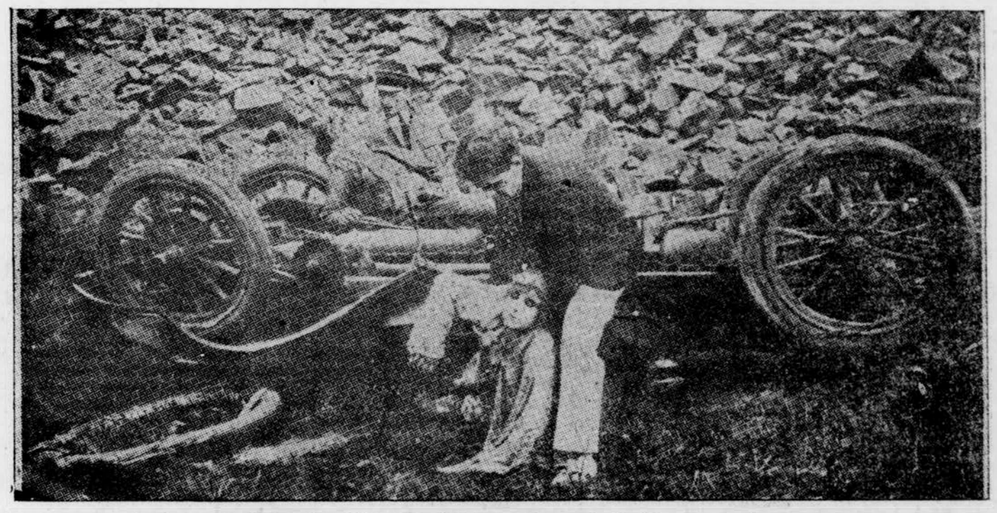
"Were you looking for me, Owen?" she asked.

"No, Miss Marvin," he answered "I only wished to take this magazine—if you are not reading it."

He lifted a magazine from the table on which many were piled, but his eyes were on Harry, whose back was toward him and who did not turn.

Raymond Owen's fears to-day were as deep as his exultations yesterday had been high. How much had Pauline told Marvin? That was the question that racked

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline by the Famous Pathe Players. Owen meets Mario the villainous Gypsy.



From the motion Picture Film of Pauline by the famous Pathe Players new playing. The stirring automobile wreck in which Pauline nearly losses her life.

and rent his grim but timid mind.

He chose to risk the test. "Good morning, Mr. Harry," he said evenly.

"Good morning, Owen," replied Harry in the same tone, but rising as he spoke.

"Are you going to the city?" asked Pauline.

"I think not until afternoon," he answered. He walked to the end of the Veranda and motioned to Farrell who drove the car back to the garage. Harry went into the house. Pauline went back to the newspaper.

Owen seemingly was not deeply interested in the magazine. Carrying it under his arm, he walked down into the garden. But he did not stop in the arbor nor even seek a shady sconce under the trees. In fact, he did not seem at all like a man bent upon a leisure hour. His step was swift, nervous. He glanced from side to side. At times he pressed his handkerchief to his forehead feverishly, although the morning was blissfully cool. He did not stop until he had reached the road wall.

He was so nervous that a rustle in the hedge lining the wall caused him to start with an audible gasp. He was about to turn back to the house when a whisper, in the piping voice of a child with a weirdly soft foreign accent, came to his ears. It seemed to come from the hedge.

"Meesta Owing," said the voice.

Owen drew back several paces more "Yes, yes; what is wanted?" he asked shortly.

Out from under the hedge appeared the dusky face, the half-naked body of a Gypsy boy, so tiny that he had wedged himself, safe from sight, between the roots of two of the close growing hedge trees. He stood up and ran to Owen fearlessly. In fact, as he handed to the Secretary a grimy bit of paper, he stood with rather an air of regal defiance, his little head proudly erect, his bright eyes haughty.

Owen unfolded the paper. His face flushed with anger as he read:

"Mr. Owen: I let the lions loose on McCallan's wedding party. I lost my job. I need more money. The boy he show you where I am. You better come. PIETRO GARCIA."

"Get out of these grounds. How did you come here?" growled Owen at the boy. The little fellow merely shrugged his shoulders and pointed to the hedge.

"Get out," ordered Owen.

The boy's eyes blazed an instant. Then he laughed and, turning walked slowly and without a sign of fear, toward the main gate.

Perhaps it was the boy's manner, perhaps it was the conspicuous route he took—in full view of anyone on the Marvin veranda—that caused Owen to reconsider rapidly.

He called to the boy, who came back.

"Where is Pietro?" asked Owen.

The lad pointed to the foot-path gate deep behind the shrubbery. Owen nodded and followed him through the gate, across the road and into the farther forest.

They had gone perhaps half a mile along a faintly marked wood-path, when the boy brought up abruptly beside a huge fallen tree that had fashioned a sort of clearing by its crash.

"Pierto say Meester Owing wait here," he announced with his air of command. Owen seated himself on the fallen tree and the child glided on through the forest.

It was but a few minutes before he returned, leading Pietro Garcia, the lion tamer. The boy pointed to Owen and departed.

"Do you need help old friend?" asked Owen, checking the threat and the demand on the Gypsy's lips.

Pietro nodded sullenly.

"I am glad to help you. You did you best to help me Here, take this"

The yellow bills that the Gypsy found so unexpectedly thrust into his hand disarmed him completely.

"I let out the lions. I lose my job. I got no work," he apologized.

"No work? Are there no more lion to tame?"

Pietro shrugged "They hunt me," he said.

"Where are you hiding?"

"Michel Mario my friend, he hide me."

"Michel Mario?"

"Of the Gypsies. He came near. But he afraid to hide me. He want money."

"You both want money. Why do you not ask work of me?"

The Gypsy smiled in resignation rather than pleasure. "Good," he said languidly. I black my soul twice. I live now with the Devil. You live with the Devil and you rich. Why not Pietro."

"True. Why not?" Owen's acquiscence was almost rollicking. The Gypsy grinned his comradeship.

"Well, this is what you can do for me," said Owen. He took a photograph from his pocket and handed it to Pietro, talking rapidly.

"Kill?" asked Pietro at length, studying the photograph.

Owen hesitated. Then: "Yes, if she tries to get away. She must not come back, Pietro."

The lion tamer bowed asset.

"How do you kill, old friend?" asked Owen curiously.

The Gypsy drew from the breast of his red blouse a knife a foot long, narrow finely edged and curved cruelly at the tip.

Owen shuddered. "That will do" he said tremulously. "Here is the money for you. This, he added, giving another packet of bills, is for Michel Mario. Give him as little or as much as you like—so long as he does my work well."

The lion-tamer smiled gloatingly, thrust the money into his blouse under the knife and vanished in the forset. Owen returned across the road through the foot-path gate and strolled easily into the garden, turning the pages of his magazine.

Chief Michel Mario was more than commonly honored among Gypsy chiefs. This was because he was richer in worldly goods and wiser in concealing his dark deeds. His wealth came largely from his wisdom, for he could concoct all manner of beverages to heal the body, charm the heart and bring one lasting good luck. If he sold his medicines under muttered threats of blackening your future life with curses or your farm house with fire, it was so softly done that punishment never reached him. Be it said for him, the threats were seldom, if ever, executed. Michel Mario had rather the name of a roving harlequin than of a marauder. But he was a tradesman by nature; and a good bargain with the Evil One was better than no bargain at all. He took his risks occasionally in a dangerous deal as he did in love.

Michel Mario had been often in love, but never so much so, it seemed, as he had been since Singoalla, his cousin, came from the camp of her father to join his band and sell his beauty medicine. It was admitted even among the Gypsies themselves, who knew what the medicine was made of, that only the magic of her bright eyes could make it sell as it did. Singoalla accompanied the old chones of the camp into the towns and stood by while they peddled the elixir.

There were some among the elders of the tribe who grumbled very softly that Michel Mario devoted too much time to the Princess, his cousin. But he was young and handsome as she was young and beautiful and there could be little harm if he played the guitar and looked into the depths of her black eyes at the portal of his tent. Singoalla was tacitly accepted as the future Queen of the tribe, for Michel Mario would be King when his uncle, her father, died. What troubled the elders was that the Chief played the guitar to her not in the evenings (which were made for nonsense), but in the mornings and afternoons, when he should be directing horse deals or mixing the "Magic Gypsy Beautifier," which had made the band famous from Montauk to Coney Island.

In fact, at the moment when Pietro, the refugee lion-tamer, was talking with Mr. Owen in the forest not far distant and arranging plans that should enrich the tribe, Michel Mario dawdled and sang so long as the feet of the Princess that only the desperate appeal of Mataafa, oldest of the women, could draw him away.

"See," cried the aged hag, as she tottered toward him. "I have sold all the medicine that I carried to the town. And still would the fools buy; but there is no more medicine."

Michael Mario took the bag of coins that she brought to him, but laughed and waved her away.

She returned to the attack, however, and at last, calling upon Singoalia to follow him, he arose and went to the medicine tent.

There was a large tub in the centre of the tent, and around it were piled scores of empty bottles of various sizes, heaps of dried herbs, pails of water, of paint and mercifully diluted shoe blacking.

The process of mixing the magic elixir was as simple as its powers were miraculous. Paint, shoe blacking, water, herbs, slices of tobacco, empty ink bottles and any odds and ends, vegetables and mineral, that happened to be at hand went into the tub and were stirred by the Chief with the handle of a spade, while he and Singoalia laughed

Singoalia filled the bottles and pasted printed labels on them proclaiming the medicine as a cure not only for ugliness, but for all other ills, from rheumatism to jealousy.

The Chief and the Princess were thus engaged in making love and medicine at once when Pietro appeared at the entrance to the tent and asked leave to come in.

Michel Mario bade him enter.

"Send away the girl: I have something greatly important to say to you," announced Pietro in the mysterious and musical Gypsy tongue.

"Go," said Michel Mario, turning commandingly to Singaolla. After all she was but a woman and not to be considered when serious matters were in hand. Being but a woman she flashed a look of anger as she obeyed the order. But he did not notice it.

To Pietro he talked earnestly and long. But when the lion-tamer had finished Michel Mario shook his head gravely.

"The risk is too great," he said. "They value their women. It is strange, but it is true, Pietro."

For answer Pietro produced part of the money that Owen had given him.

Michel Mario eyed it greedily. It seemed so much easier than mixing medicine. But again he shook his head.

"It is not much they offer for the risk of our freedom," he sneered.

"There is more here," urged Pietro, producing it and placing all in the Chief's hand. "And there will be more still when the deed is done."

"I should think so," ventured Michel Mario. "If we have among us the young woman there would be great ease in getting more."

"Then you will join me?"

"I will lead you." said Michel Mario haughtily. "When is the time set?"

"Within an hour we must be at the gate. We must watch. Perhaps we can do nothing until evening."

"It is good."

Pietro hurried from the tent. Singoalla was staianding at the door as Michel Mario came forth.

"I suppose I can come with you," she said. "I heard what you were telling one another."

"Remember the promise—back for dinner," Pauline admonished.

Harry was in the runabout at the door of the garage; she standing on the driveway.

"If you will keep your promise I will keep mine," he countered.

"What was my promise.?"

"That you would not go beyond the grounds to-day."

"Done," she cried, laughing. "But why are you so worried?" she asked more seriously. "Do you think anything will happen to-day?"

"No. But, little sister, something seems to happen every day. You are watched; you are followed everywhere. I don't know why it is done nor who is doing it. I am going to find out. Until I do, I want you—dearest, I beg you—to be very, very careful."

He was leaning down to her over the seat and she had stepped close to him. He put his arm about her and kissed her.

"There, I've frightened you. I didn't mean to. Good-by. I'll be back in a jiffy." And he was driving off to the gate.

Pauline, puzzled by his words, followed him with her eyes and instinctively she moved after him down the driveway.

"What did he mean? There was something in his mind that he did not tell me," she mused, frowning.

His runabout had turned the gate long before she reached it, but she opened the little iron grating of the footway and stepped into the road, peered after the machine, now disappearing in the distance.

She was still deep in thought, groping for the reason of Harry's fears, and the sudden sound of a voice beside her made her start.

She recovered herself instantly when she saw it was only an aged Gypsy woman with a basket on her arm.

"Would the pretty lady buy a charm that would keep her beauty always?" droned the old woman.

Pauline laughed. "No, I don't believe I care for any to-day; thank you," she said kindly.

"Ah, but it is a magic medicine, my pretty lady. It will cure all ills. It will make him love you who does not love you;——

The hag nodded, with a manner of deep understanding toward the receding automobile, and Pauline tittered at the thought of Marry needing a heart tonic.

"No, no; to-day," she said again, starting back to the gate.

"But you will let a poor old woman tell your fortune? I have walked so many miles. I have heard how good is the pretty lady to the poor."

"Oh, very well; you may tell my fortune

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline," by the Famous Pathe Players. The charming Pauline (Miss Pearl White) contemplating a New Adventure.

—if it is not a long fortune," yielded Pauline.

She led the way to the sodded bank opposite the gate and extended her palm to the Gypsy, who clumsily sat down at her side.

"Ah, I see that you are going upon a long journey"——

"Stop," said Pauline hurriedly. "I must go back. Here is your money."

She had suddenly remembered her promise to Harry. She was sincerely chagrined at breaking it. It had not occurred to her that the road was outside the grounds. Yet it did seem lonely now. The men at the garage seemed a very long way off. She fumbled nervously in a little wrist wallet for a coin, which she gave to the old woman, and then hurried toward the gate.

She heard a quick, light step behind her, but she had no time to turn. Her cry was stifled in her throat. She heard other footsteps around her. A heavy bag was thrust over her head. She felt herself lifted to the shoulders of men. Their steps fell softly on dead leaf-mold as they bore her into the forest.

(*To be continued.*)

This story will be shown in Pictures on 16th October, 1915.

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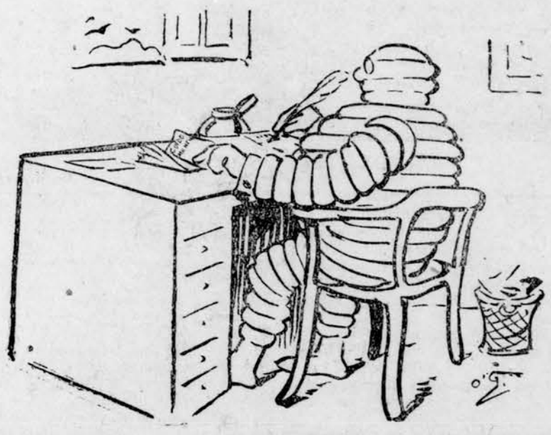

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